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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 231 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Just for **COST PRICE**, a limited stock of Beautiful

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Oct.	Delta ..	Moldavia †	16,277
13	Plassy ..		7,393
20th	Mantua x ..		10,902
27th	Morea ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	Delta ..	Naldera †	15,993
10th ,,	Mooltan ..		20,700
17th ,,	Caledonia x ..		7,622
24th ,,	Delta ..		8,097
1st Dec.	Kashmir ..	Malwa x	10,941
8th ,,	Maloja ..		20,750
15th ,,	China ..		7 902
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..		8935
29th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia †	16,368
1924			
5th Jan.	Mantua a ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind x		11,430
19th ,,	Caledonia a ..		7 622
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda†	16,227
2nd Feb.	Plassy ..		7,393
9th ,,	Macedonia x ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa a ..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia †	16,277

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

a Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1923		
19th October	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MONGARA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	A STEAMER	— —
28th ,,	A STEAMER.	— —
1924		
11th Jan.	A STEAMER.	— — —
25th ,,	A STEAMER.	— — —
8th Feb.	A STEAMER.	— — —
22nd ,,	A STEAMER.	— — —

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

5th	Oct.	CALEDONIA* ..	7,622
16th	,,	SICILIA*	6,813
2nd	Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
18th	,,	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th	,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
19th	Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th	,,	MOREA	10,911

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Oct. ..	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa 1 P. M.
4th ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
5th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Karachi
6th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
7th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE
to JAPAN via
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
and SHANGHAI.

Maru.				
Osaka Maru.	S. Kimura.	3740	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	219	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Argun Maru	J. Ono	[illegible]	27th Sept.	10th Oct.
Burma Maru	H. Maguro	[illegible]	[illegible]	21st ,,
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	[illegible]	[illegible]	5th Nov.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.

P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. [illegible]
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street,
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Chefoo
Colombo
Dairen
Foochow
Haiphong
Hamburg
Harbin
Hankow
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sungei Patani
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 15, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, [illegible] per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceases. [illegible] months' grace if occupation is [illegible]

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND [illegible],
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.,

Total Assets exceed	Rs.	2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	39,00,000
New Business exceeds	Rs.	71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets .... About 44 lacs.
Policies in force .... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date [illegible]
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) [illegible]
[illegible] information please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY,
68, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 713.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS;
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang
Sourabaya
Medan
Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djocja
Kota Radja
Macassar
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Pontianak
Solo
Tegal
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion Business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—32, ESPLANADE ROAD
H. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co

Have always in stock sugarcoated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph., Purgative Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

A.

PRESSING OF SUITS AND COSTUMES our speciality "while you wait."
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Special Department.
[illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

5

FORD PRICES.

WRITE US FOR LATEST PRICES
OF ALL

FORD MODELS.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 20,00,0[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	,, 11,86,8[illegible]
PAID-UP ,, ...	,, [illegible]
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ...	[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. [illegible]
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. [illegible]
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld.
Martin & Co., Ld.
Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla Hussain Sait & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld.
R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co.
Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
Duroge & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Bangkok Trading Co. (Java) Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterfield & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. [illegible] Co.

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. R. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ld.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ld.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

B. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%.
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%.
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%.

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 [illegible] Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LARGE STOCKS OF

B. C. P. W. **ASVAN**-Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. **PYREX**-Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. **SYRUP of VASAKA**

AND COMPOO

Best remedy, for colds, coughs and other bronchial and lung affections

and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Dr P. C. Roy, the world-renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.

Can be had from:—

THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser required, not necessarily for publication. ...users who do not wish their names ...resses published will be given a Box ...mber. The words "apply Box No........... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number........... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with Hospital experience. Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) rising to Rs. 75 (seventy-five) by annual increment of Rs. 5 (five). Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 17710

...ANTED—For Up-country Cotton purchases:—(a) EXPERIENCED MEN ...a good knowledge of Gujerati accounts ...UJERATI knowing CLERKS. Apply ...g terms and enclosing copies of testi-...ls to Box No. 9707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay ...Chronicle."
17717

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries —Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp, HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
B

WANTED—All Contractors, Factories, Mill-owners & Cos., etc. to take over workmen such as masons, (both brick & stone workers) carpenters, blacksmiths and labourers for India and Overseas at a very moderate and cheap rates. Please apply for terms and full particulars as regards the pay, wages, and the joining expenses etc. for the above to: Messrs. H. ROI VIG & CO., Contractors and Commission Agents, Gujrat (Punjab.).
A R8637

WANTED—A DRILL MISTRESS for Karachi Municipal Girls Schools on Rs. 30 as pay, Rs. 10 as Local allowance and Rs. 15 as Carriage allowance. Candidates who have got training in Physical Drill and Gymnastics, suited for girls and possess such certificate should apply immediately to V. G. PRADHAN, M.A.L.T., Secretary School Board, Karachi Municipality, School Board Office, Karachi, 28th September, 1923.
A T1701

WANTED—A DRAWING MISTRESS for Karachi Municipal Girls Schools on Rs. 30 as pay, Rs. 10 as Local allowance and Rs. 15 as Carriage allowance. Candidates must have passed at least the Elementary Drawing Examination. Those knowing Sindhi or Urdu will have preference. Apply immediately to V. G. PRADHAN, M.A.L.T., Secretary School Board, Karachi Municipal School Board Office, Karachi, 28th September, 1923.
A 17708

WANTED.—For the Shri Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah, experi-...RADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE ...HEAD MISTRESS, well up in Hindi, ...work, and enforcing discipline. ...ccording to qualifications with free ...hed quarters close to the school. ...ions not accompanied with copies of ...als will not be considered. Apply ...ng the minimum salary required by ...October next to the DIRECTOR OF ...TION, Kotah (Rajputana).
17705

...CHI MUNICIPALITY—Applications ...e invited for the post of a qualified LADY PHYSICIAN, holding degrees or diplomas of a recognised University or College for a Municipal Female Dispensary. Salary Rs 200 rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 per mensem to Rs. 300 with free unfurnished quarters. No private practice will be allowed. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality etc., should reach Undersigned before 25th October, 1923. (Sd.) Geo. W. LEWIS, Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, Municipal Office, Karachi, 25th September, 1923.
A 17694

SITUATIONS WANTED.

QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED MEDICAL OFFICER with high references is open for an early ENGAGEMENT. Apply sharp to Box No. 9724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R8631

WANTED.—Two or three hours spare-time WORK by an experienced typist, knowing accounts and accustomed with office routine. Please apply Box No. 9727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8638

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—to Hindoos only,—at Hughes Road, Chowpaty, Ground Floor of the House opp. the FORD COMPANY. Apply to S. S. PATKAR, SHANTI NIVAS, Hughes Road.
C R8611

AT CHIKALWADI—GRANTROAD, opposite the Wallace Flour Mill, a very large FLAT, best suitable to press, school, club, or a large family (without any caste distinction) is to be let. Apply sharp Imperial Dairy Company
C R8607

TO LET.—ROOMS for Voras, Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Bazar Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
C R8479

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian. Brands and imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay
Tel. No. 418.
T

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal: Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle".
16680

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O spectacle ware.
P R8546

FINE COATING "KAMBLI", semi-black, strips or squares from Rs. 7½ according to size. Send Rs. 4 with order. SHRIPATRAO GOKHALE, Post Harihar.
T R8630

MUST you have the flavour of Ghee? Then mix ½ pure ghee with ¾ refined, odorless COCOGEM in your own house and beat the bazaar at its own game. As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. Delivery Prepaid. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Glass China. Grand Piano, Carpets, for Sale, on view at Elphinstone College, opposite Museum, Fort, from Wednesday, October 3rd to 8th.
H R8629

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fully equipped DISPENSAR in Princess St. See KRISHNA PAPER MART, 26, Mangaldas Road, Princess St. Bombay 2.
G R8603

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

SPORTS.

POONA 7th EXTRA MEETING.

SEVEN WINNERS

LAST CALL (Rs. 45), GOSUB (61-8), UNRULY (47-8), RESEMBLANCE (18) MISS EVANS (33-8), CARTON PIERRE (67-8), TRADE MARK (27-8). Also Vazirulmulk (41), Brixworth (38-8), Deluvian, Ctesiphon, Arab Knight, Khundil, placed—were included in the Selections of

RACING EXPERT

2, Parade Ground Road, POONA.
S R8§32

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and Its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
4, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BUICK—1923 Special Model, 7 Passenger Touring. In excellent condition. A Real Bargain Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road.
JA 17652

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh consignment of KING EIGHT Motor Cars, 8 Cylinder, 60 H.-P., in perfect working order, self-starter, selling nearly half price. Write Box No. 9726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R8634

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIER, thirty thousand help expert certain fibre; profits 50 per cent. Correspondence available, interest or share profits. Box No. 9725. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8633

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion...	Rs. 0-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Liquidators' Office, in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1923.

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.
C17712

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Forty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held this day, a Dividend of Rs. 70 per share together with a Bonus of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, at Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) (Standard Time), to those Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register of the Shareholders of the Company this day, on production of the Share Certificate.

By the Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 1st October, 1923.
C17713

NOTICE OF FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 217 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company at Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1323, at 3 o'clock (S.T.) for the purpose of having laid before it an account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining, by extraordinary resolution, the manner in which the books and papers of the Company and of the liquidator shall be disposed of.

W. L. MORGAN,
Liquidator.
Dated the 29th day of September, 1923.
C17706

THE SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society Limited Bombay, will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to consider and adopt the Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1922.

And NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the abovementioned Society will be held on the same day at the same place at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the consideration and adoption of the Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1923, and for other business under the By-Laws., as set out in the notice in that behalf posted to Members.

By order of the Managing Committee,
BAINDOOR SHIVA RAO,
Hon: Secretary.
Bombay, 1st October, 1923.
1770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.
C17679

NOTICE.

AN URGENT MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held at the Hall of the Association on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1923, at 11-30 (S.T.) to confirm the Resolution of the Managing Committee, that the Market will open at 11-30 (S. T.) and close at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) except on Sundays and Holidays.

NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
C17704 Hon. Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDL. SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEZWADA.

O. S. 46/23.

KESAVADAS JAVANMAL, firm partners. VANUCHAND KESHAVADAS and others. .... Plaintiffs.

and

3rd deft. SOWCALCHAND, son of Nathajee and others. .... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit is posted to 19-10-23 for the appearance of the 3rd defendant, failing which he will be made exparte.

D. MADHUSUDHANAROW,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.
Bezwada, 27-9-23 C17716

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2363 of 1921.

NARSEY CHATURBHUJ and Another .... Plaintiffs.

versus

JOHN PASCOAL MISQUITTA and Others .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1922, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowji, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette Tukde and Zilla Thana, bearing under-mentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement. Acres. Gunthas.
34 F	117	15	6½
1783 (k)	117	26	5½

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowje, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette Tukdi and Zilla Thana, bearing under-mentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement. Acres. Gunthas.
1839 (k)	120	10	3½

THIRDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowje, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette and Zilla Thana, bearing under-mentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement. Acres. Gunthas.
1712	115	6	0	5½
1719	115	0	W	¼
1687	114	0	35	6¼

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
17700

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ALLIBHOY HAKIMJI, a widower, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, lately residing at Dhabhu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

ABDUL HUSSEIN ALIBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhabu, Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of September, 1923.

Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C1770

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the authority to enter into contracts and dealings on behalf of our client Mr. ABDULLA HAJI SIDICK given to Mr. ABDUL REHMAN GANI, the Manager of the said Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick, has been withdrawn as from the 30th day of September, 1923.

Any person, firm, or company dealing with the said Abdul Rehman Gani as Manager of our client the said Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick, or entering into contracts or dealings with him as our client's agent after the said 30th day of September, 1923, will do so at his or their risk, and our client will not recognise any such contracts or dealings entered into by the said Abdul Rehman Gani as valid and binding upon him.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1923.

CHUBB & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Abdulla Haji Sidick.
C17715

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1050 of 1922.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the English Companies Act in England, carrying on business at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

versus

GILMAN & COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 16th day of October, 1922, it was ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Ninety-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-nine and annas eleven only for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated the 18th day of July, 1923, certain moveable property consisting of 19 cases said to contain Brandy bottles, one wooden cupboard, one easy chair, 7 writing desks, small tables, chairs, one wooden stand, one small Chubb's safe on stand, 3 Remington Typewriting machines, wooden stands, one wooden case said to contain iron materials, etc., etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale of moveable property, dated the 1st day of September, 1923, put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October, 1923, at 4 p.m. in the premises at Church Gate Street, within the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest and Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. WADIA GANDHY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C17711

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1452 of 1923.

AKBARALLY SARAFALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khokha Bazar, outside, the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) ARDESHIR CURSETJI POWVALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) TAHILRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street outside the Fort of Bombay. (3) FAGUMALL VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

To,
FAGUMALL VALLABHDAS,
The 3rd Defendant in the above Suit.

Dear Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above Suit has been POSTPONED to the 13th day of November, 1923.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1923.

Yours, truly,
KHANDERAO LAUD AND MEHTA.
C17597 Plaintiffs' Attorney.
C17714

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street. Fort. Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the sale room of the undersigned auctioneers:—

By order of the Banks and the offices concerned:—

2 Cases Plain Tumblers; 1 case Varnish; 2 cases Toys; 3 cases Polishing Paste; 6 cases Wooden Spools for cotton thread; 1 case Dry Ink; 420 boxes Cobra Polish; 3 cases Insect Powder; 22 cases Oatmeal; 2 cases Cornflour; 30 cases Dunmore Biscuits; 132 boxes Jacob's Biscuits; 11 cases Swadeshi Biscuits; Flour; Soap and Candles. 1 "Dayton" Electric Table Fan; 1 second hand English Vis-a-Vis, rubber tyred bicycle wheels.

At the request of Mr. S. H. Madon the Plaintiff in the High Court Suit No. 1356 of 1923. one "Sunbeam" Motor Car No. 1552 12-16 H. P. 4 cylinder, 4 seater.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

The undermentioned Crates will be sold positively this time.

AUCTION SALE OF SOUP AND FLAT PLATES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the undermentioned merchants.

On account and risk of Mr. Datoobhai Hassam of Chakla Street.

4 crates each 100 doz. corinth C. C. flat and soup plates 6/10.

3 crates each 90 doz. corinth blue, brown, green Weston soup plates 7.

1 crate 100 doz corinth green pekin flat and soup plates 5/8.

1 crate 90 doz. swansea assorted sponged patterns Bowls 24s., 30s., and 36s.

1 crate 100 doz. corinth green almond flat and soup plates.

On account and risk of Messrs. Rahim Cassam and Sons of Chakla Street.

1 crate containing 100 doz. corinth C. C. flat and soup plates size 5/8.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DARIASTHAN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Sub-Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal on the premises on the dates and hours mentioned as under.

LOT NO. 6—Property at Dariasthan on TUESDAY, the 2nd October at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land together with the message, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Daryasthan Street and De Souza Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 608, New No. 6268, Old Survey No. 961 and New Survey No. 2244 and bounded on the East by the said Dariasthan street on the West by the said Dongri DeSouza Street, on the North by the property of the late Morarji Mulji and on the South by the property formerly of Dayal Bhimji and now of Mahomedally Hakimji and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1700 and Street Nos. 14-16 and 31-1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors for the Sub-Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD RINGS WATCHES, PERSONAL KIT ETC. AND ONE LOT BLANK FORMS AND UNSERVICEABLE STATIONERY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Chief Auditor, Non-Military Pay and Pension Accounts at his office at Dadar near New Railway Bridge.

Sentimental effects such as gold rings, watches, personal kit etc.

One lot blank forms and unserviceable stationery.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES ITALIAN WHITE STITCH BORDERED BLACK SATINS.

Suit No. 4590 of 1922.
Messrs. Kahn and Kahn.
vs.
Kalianji Vithaldas.

By the order of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Kalianji Vithaldas & in pursuance to the Judge's order, dated the 7th September, 1923, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

7 cases Italian White Stitch Bordered Black Satins, case Nos. 2/8 marked KK5508, about 45/46" by 44/48", each case contain about 20 pieces.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

SALE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING MACHINERY, BOILERS, PUMPS, COOKING RANGE AND PLANT AT POONA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th Octobebr, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Western India Turf Club at Poona, the following:—

1. Two complete set of Electric Lightning, comprising of semi Portable Locotype engine and Boiler with 140 lbs. Boiler pressure N. H. P. Q. and compound Marsall's engine with Hartnell's Patent Governor, Coupled to one Siemen's 20 Kilowatt 110 volt. Dynamo, belt Driven.
2. One set comprising of one 11 N.H.P. 150 lbs. Pressure Boiler of Marshall Sons. This Boiler is with Verticle Robey Maker Engine, coupled direct to a dynamo. 20 Kilowatt 110 Volt. Maker Siemens.
3. Two feed water Heaters of Marshalls, one with each Boiler.
4. One Mumford's Donky. Verticle feeding both the above Boilers with 2¼" Ram.
5. Complete Switch Board 2 Battery Panel common to each set fitted with Shunt resistance for either dynamo.
6. A Battery of 100 cells but plates require renewing.
7. 50 Big Ceiling fans. 110 Volt. D. C. with regulators.
8. 12 Table fans with 110 Volt. D. C.
9. One four oven Baroness Cooking range 3'—9" by 2' by 10" by 2'—6". Private offers will be received.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANTROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Universal Film Co., Special Attraction

An all-Star Cast Super Production

"THE POWER OF A LIE"

Five Parts

and

A TWO REEL CENTURY COMEDY.

Brownie's Little Venus.

Daily Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

NEXT WEEK

Universal Film Co., A Jewel Picture

WILD HONEY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

present

AN ASTOUNDING WORK OF GENIUS: SINCE VICTOR HUGO THERE HAS BEEN NO MORE STRIKING LITERARY FIGURE THAN

VINCENTE BLASCO IBANEZ.

"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVER

RUDOLF VALENTINO

Seats may be booked in the Excelsior Office 11 to 1 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.

MARY PICKFORD

IN

"POLLY ANNA"

Her latest production, which will live while memory lasts.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

THE MARK OF ZORRO

Carries the guarantee of the Management of Madan Theatres that it is by far the greatest Picture Fairbanks ever made and the finest attraction yet presented at this Theatre since a long time.

IMPERIAL

Presents

One of the most powerful Indian Myths ever produced in 9 reels.

KAMALE-KAMINI

It has something that every person will want to see. An enchanting plot with a direct appeal to all class and for every man, woman and child. Never has the Indian screen witnessed such a brilliant array of histrionic talent as that displayed in this wonderful screen Masterpiece.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News.

Daily 6, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m.

Price as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

(Established 1918)

STAY ONLY FOR ONE MONTH MORE

Bombay Grant Road

RIPON THEATRE

Wednesday on 3-10-23 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)

(by Vithal Sitaram Gurjar)

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!

"RAJLAKSHMI"

This drama will not be brought on the Stage here again.

Saturday on 6-10-23 at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

(by late R. G. Gadkari)

"RAJSANYAS"

Sunday on 7-10-23 at 3 P.M. (S.T)

(by late R.G. Gadkari)

"BHAVA BANDHAN"

Admission fee with Government Tax

Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, 10 As.

Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, between 8 & 11 A.M. & 3 to 6 p.m.

(Sd.) G. K. PARCHURE,

General Manager.

Cinema Majestic

Presents

BHAKTA PEEPAJEE

The most stirring tale of Human devotion—

by

NATIONAL FILM Co.

See in the life of this saint how renunciation and worship of the divine in man leads a being to realization.

Time and Rates As Usual.

Alexandra Cinema

Billasis Road, Byculla,

Presents

Universal Special Attraction

GOSSIP

Featuring

GLADYS WALTON with

a century comedy

FOOLISH LIVING.

Featuring

LEE MORAN.

Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

ADMISSIONS AT HALF RATES

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

(*Estab*: 1923.)

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

For 2 Weeks only. These plays will not be staged again.

on

Wednesday, 3rd October 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

SAVASHAYAKALOLL.

Saturday, 6th October 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

EKACHAPYALA.

Sunday, 7th October 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

SAUBHADRA.

Better Astrologer.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

ELECTRIC, MECHANICAL and BULB HORNS.

OIL and ELECTRIC LAMPS.

TYRES and TUBES, all good MAKES.

MOTOR GOODS

MAGNETOS and PARTS.

SPARK PLUGS, TESTERS CABLES etc.

1001 ARTICLES OF UTILITY ALWAYS at HAND.

CALL or WRITE.

7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Art Is Admired Everywhere

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)

Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The depression near Jubbulpore yesterday has its centre to-day over the North-east of the Central Provinces and will probably pass into Bihar. It has again induced heavy rain in the United Provinces and in the hills as far west as Simla. The weather is becoming disturbed in Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, United Provinces, Central India east and east Central Provinces and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, east Punjab, west Central Provinces, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point two, Sibsagar, Allahabad one and a half, Cawnpore, Baraich, Mussooree four, Bareilly one and half, Lucknow, Meerut two, Roorkee, Mukteswar, Chakrata three, Simla, Dharampore two, Ambala, Saugor one and a half, Jubbulpore three and Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in North-West of United Provinces and extension in Chota Nagpur and into Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 30th Sept. 1923	Total since 1st June 1923	June 1st to 30th Sept. 1922	June 1st to 30th Sept. 1921
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	77.49	85.80	70.21
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.00	74 97	88 41	66.16
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0.00	84.58	81.69	66.36
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.00	78.12	87.12	73 46
Tamp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 30th September, 1923

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29.803	inches
Temperature of Air	80.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.9	"
Dew Point	72.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	77%	
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2	"
Minimum do. do.	75.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.WNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	106	miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	18.32	"
Do. do. year	77.56	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Oct.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.						LOW WATER.				
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still		Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft	in.
F.	5	6	46	24	10	5				
		18	50	23	11		13	40	20	7
Sat.	6	7	59	25	8	6	1	16	19	0
		20	5	25	0		14	29	19	5
S.	7	8	48	26	8	7	2	19	.8	3
	Oct.	21	6	26	5		15	11	18	2
M.	1	13	32	27	0	1	19	41	17	6
		2	20	26	0		8	6	20	2
Tu.	2	14	4	25	1	2	20	16	18	1
		3	3	25	4		8	48	20	11
W.	3	14	42	24	5	3	20	57	18	9
		3	55	24	10		10	7	21	6
Th.	4	15	37	23	9	4	22	3	19	4
		5	13	24	7		12	26	21	5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 0.36 in. of rain and Ambala 1.43 in. Skies are clear over the north-west of the province and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north and east of the division. Temperature was below normal in the extreme north and the south-east of the province.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 1.70 in. of rain, Agra 0.19 in. and Cawnpore 3.55 in. Skies are heavily clouded, and the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum was almost normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over Sind and clear or lightly clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind, west Rajputana and at Mount Abu, but in excess in the rest of east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in lower Sind and at Mount Abu, and lower in upper Sind; the minimum was below normal in Sind and at Jaipur and above the average at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Indore, and in defect at Deesa. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the latter station; the minimum was below normal in Cutch, east Kathiawar and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 3.00 in. of rain, Saugor 1.40 in. Raipur 0.48 in. and Chanda 0.35 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hoshangabad, and in excess at Raipur, Jubbulpore and Saugor. Maximum temperature was lower than usual; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded, and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was below the average in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The depression over the north Central Provinces has disappeared after extending rainfall into the Punjab, and causing again heavy rainfall in the north Central Provinces and the United Provinces. The monsoon has been weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Central Provinces and the United Provinces, and local in the north and east Punjab and the west Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore, Bangalore reporting 0.20 in. of rain.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 7 hours 4 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th September 1923 issued from Simla.

The feeble storm from the Bay is now in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore and is moving in a north-northwesterly direction. It has caused heavy rain in the central districts of the United Provinces, and moderate rain has continued in the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. The monsoon has been weak over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, the west United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast, and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal Bihar, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The principal amounts were:—Bassein, Myitkyina one inch; Maymyo one and a half; Cawnpore two; Lucknow, Bareilly three; Jhansi one and a half; Roorkee one; Mukteswar two; Mussooree three; Chakrata, Nowgong, Hoshangabad one; Saugor three; Seoni, Pachmarhi, Pendra one; Karwar, Belgaum one and ahalf; Vizagapatam two; Calingapatam one.

OBSERVATION RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. [illegible] June 1 to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	—	—	—	..	—
Do. 27th	..	..	—	..	..
Jask	95.4	76.4	—	0	—0.07
Muskat	—	..	—	..	..
Do.					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	97.5	63.5	..	4.62	—9.41
Rawalpindi	89.1	58.2	..	12.71	[illegible]
Lahore	94.7	68.2	..	[illegible]	—3.91
Hissar	91.8	65.4	..	[illegible]	+8.20
Ambala	84.8	66.4	1.43	24.91	—3.48
Delhi	79.0	69.3	0.36	23.71	+2.17
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	80.9	72.2	0.19	[illegible]	—0.16
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.04	30.12	—3.06
Cawnpore	81.2	74.5	3.55	[illegible]	+1455
Allahabad	90.9	75.0	1.70	34.06	-0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	98.5	59.8	..	[illegible]	+1.36
Karachi	91.2	67.6	..	3.96	—1.91
Ajmer	93.6	68.4	..	12.65	—5.08
Jaipur	92.5	66.0	..	[illegible]	—3.06
Kotah	[illegible]	73.2	—	[illegible]	+1656
Mount Abu	88.2	[illegible]	..	81.11	—2648
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	96.4	66.3	—	[illegible]	—7.96
Dwarka	84.5	73.0	—	[illegible]	—8.09
Veraval	88.1	74.0	..	[illegible]	—1027
Rajkot	97.0	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para	96.0	69.0	..	[illegible]	—1.90
Surat	88.3	72.4	..	[illegible]	—1264
Ahmedabad	98.4	71.5	..	[illegible]	—1405
Deesa	103.5	67.2	..	[illegible]	—1720
Neemuch	91.5	66.0	..	[illegible]	+0.15
Indore	88.6	65.0	..	33.13	+2.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	82.3	72.5	3.00	73.58	+2894
Saugor	81.2	69.2	1.40	[illegible]	+2166
Hoshangabad	80.8	70.5	0.03	[illegible]	+1040
Khandwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	—6.00
Akola	90.2	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	—4.99
Amraoti	86.0	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	—8.47
Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+0.25
Chanda	84.0	[illegible]	0.35	[illegible]	—8.00
Raipur	86.2	[illegible]	0.48	[illegible]	+3.41
KONKAN—					
Bombay	86.2	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	—1049
Ratnagiri	83.7	..	..	[illegible]	—1.05
Mormugao	[illegible]	74.0	..	[illegible]	—1716
Karwar	81.5	74.2	—	[illegible]	—1907
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	91.8	65 6	..	[illegible]	—2 76
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	61.7	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	85.5	65.4	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	92.9	70.5	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bijapur	85.7	68.5	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	80.5	64.6	..	47.35	[illegible]
Aurangabad	88.1	[illegible]	..	20.61	—2.80
[illegible] (Indus)	87.0	71.1	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyderabad	86.2	70.2	..	[illegible]	—2.74
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	80.7	73.7	..	120.71	+2263
Calicut	84.2	74.7	..	123.87	+3546
Cochin	85.1	[illegible]	..	109.56	+3610
Colombo	85.8	76.6	0.24	42.25	+2052
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	86.5	78.5	..	10.22	—4.99
Bellary	93.1	73.7	..	4.57	—6.75
Cuddapah	98.1	78.4	—	8.96	—1016
Madras	95.4	79.0	..	10.12	—5 59
Bangalore	84.1	66.8	0.42	15.61	—4.11
Coimbatore	90.0	70.8	..	6.70	+0.83
Trichinopoly	99.1	78.2	—	6.51	—5.85
Negapatam	92.0	75.3	—	4.58	—6.08

DR. PARANJPYE AT NADIAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Sept. 25.

Dr. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, Bombay, arrived here on the morning of 22nd in connection with his electioneering campaign. A meeting of the local constituents was convened at 4 p.m. in the Municipal Hall. At the unanimous and ardent desire of the audience Mr. Gokaldas D. Talati, a staunch non-cooperator and of the recent Nagpur Satyagraha fame, was elected president for that evening.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. Talati stated that he was not personally in favour of Councils, which were to all intents and purposes a snare spread by the recent Reforms Act to smash the aspirations of a young India and a strong impediment in the immediate attainment of Swaraj. A good deal of work is to be done outside the Councils, and if men of Dr. Pranjpye's antecedents would rally round their banner, he had not the least doubt that the promised land would be much nearer in sight and that the desired object would be speedily achieved.

He then dwelt at great length on the career of Dr. Pranjpye as a Minister of Education. A series of acts were enumerated and the speaker was constrained to state that the Minister's steps in solving the situation were more or less of a disappointing character. His attitude towards the Surat, Nadiad and Ahmedabad Municipalities was a subject of great comment.

Dr. Pranjpye then delivered a speech for about half an hour explaining his position during his career as a Minister, and the objects for which he stood as a candidate at the forthcoming election. He stated that he was as true a Swarajist as anybody in that Hall and reminded the audience of the humble services that he had rendered as principal of the Fergusson College for the best part of his life. He explained the charges relating to his partial attitude towards men of his own province, and assured the audience that he was guided in all his actions by no such considerations. His attitude towards the Municipalities in question had to be adopted, he stated, as they had embarked upon a career of illegalities and he guided himself in those affairs at the express desire and advice of the Law Officers of Government.

Dr. Pranjpye was then confronted with a volley of questions which were all replied in a very dignified manner. Most of the questions related to the application of the Primary Education Act and its probable effects on the National Schools. He stated that there was no reason for misapprehension as was felt in several quarters. The sole power was left entirely in the hands of local boards which would naturally consist of the men of the town. One of the questioners asked of him as to why he did not approve of the idea that the production of a certificate would suffice the requirements of the Act. In his reply to this question the speaker showed a very sad disregard for those who pioneered and conducted the national education, when he stated that such a state of affairs could not be complied with as any Tom, Dick or Harry might grant a certificate and one does not know whether in a school of this type goats are herded or boys are educated or whether they are bogus.

Asked as to his attitude towards the Kenya question, he stated that he felt as keenly as anybody in the Hall, but his action as a Minister would be guided by the decision of the Imperial Legislature.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, October 2.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the division Court No. 52.

FOR DIRECTIONS UNDER RULE 734.

5420-Ret 619—J. C. G. Boven, The Government of Bombay vs Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G. and Co.

55-21—In the Indian Arbitration Act, Wadia G and Co vs Thakersidas Nandlal, Shivramdasji Ramniranji Wandas, Malvi M R and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

21-23—2209-23—Tyabji D and Co, Morarji Jairam Naranji vs. N H Moos and another, Thakoredas and Co.

35-23—4300-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar vs. The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

34-23—1034-23—Daphtary F. and D, Kisanlal Ratanlal Daphtary vs Paulo Daniel D'Souza and others, Khanderao L and M, Ferreira and V.

48-23—983-14—Dharamsy D and Co. Jugmedhandas Pranjimandas vs. Kisondas Damodhardas and others, Motichand and D, Dharamsi D and Co.

33-23—1070-22—Little and Co. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd, vs. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

58-23—1070-22—Little and Co. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. vs. Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

22-23—2884-20—Tyabji D and Co, Sarabhai Surajmal vs. Cumrudin Vallabhram and others, Shamrao M and H.

36-23—4073-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas vs. M. Chunilal and Co, N C Dalal.

38-23—4729-22—Thakoredas and Co, Bachos Bhaidas vs Velji Bhimsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

43-23—18-23—Captain and V, Morarji Sunderji vs. Gangadas Motilal, Bhaishanker K and G.

44-23—2131-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Biharilal Manalal and another vs. Bejnath Hurnandin and others, Captain and V.

46-23—In the Indian Arbitration, Amarchand and M, vs. Chaturbhuj Bhamanidas, Deokaran Manji, Captain and V.

47-23—In the Indian Arbitration Act, Amarchand and M, vs. Tulsidas Morarji Deokaran Nanji, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1913-23—Thakoredas and Co, Virchand Panachand v Nathu Gulab and Co., Paralker and M.

2791-23—Malvi M R and Co., Manilal Karamchand v Harilal Damodher and another, Dastur and Co.

2652-23—Purnanaud C and J., Gopal Purshotam v Thaker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4020-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and another v. Mowji Madhav and others.

8289-22—Payne and Co., Vassanji Naranji and others v. Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1239-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

1271-21—Craigie B and C. Runchoddas Purshotam and Co. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

1517-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

124-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jaichand v. Udamsey Ludha and another, in person.

1458-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

1399-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damoder v. Hirji Keshavji and another Mulla and M.

4103-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co, v. Mahomed Essa Madraswala, Ferreira and V.

8258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v. Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co.

729-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

869-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others, Malvi M R and Co. Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

3987-23—Chitnis K and M, Maneckji Dinshawji Cooper v T R Pratt Ltd and another, Mulla and M.

4567-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd. v. M R Sahat and others, M B Chothia, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

8187-23—Patell and S, Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulamhussein and others Judah and S.

8463-23—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

3846-23—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

4717-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Davar.

2963-23—Merwanji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

2958-23—Thakoredas and D, Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

8087-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lallu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

8062-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

8158-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

8159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yoonas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1.

Lowlands, Adam, Manchester.

Barala, Miller, Busreh.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 1.

City of Harvard, Large, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Atlantic City for Dunkirk.

Steamer Kilindini for Alleppy.

Steamer Begum for Calcutta.

Steamer Plassy for London.

S S Lowlands:—The steamer Lowlands, 3559 tons, Captain J I Adam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Manchester, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Harvard:—The City Line steamer City of Harvard, 4410 tons, Captain E E Large, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Monday, October 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Karapara 3722 N F 3/10 M M & Co.
2 Kashgar 5338 London 29/9 M M & Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Kasenga 4634 K'chi, N F K N and Co.
6 City of Harvard, Calcutta 3/10 Graham & Co.
6 Dalworth, 2737, Dunkirk 5/10, T M & Co.
7 Barenfels 4678 K'chi 5/10, Graham & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
9 Misty Law, 3260 N F, N F T M & Co.
10 Englestan 4463, Hongkong 5/10 A Nemaz and Co.
11 Medan 3854 P Said, 3/10, Graham & Co.
12 Mantola 5353 K'chi 2/10, M M & Co
14 Gazana 3190 N F 28/9 M M & Co.
15 Khandalla [illegible] Africa 17/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

9 Jalapa 4386 N Y, 5/10 Vol. Bros.
1 Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
2 Skagern 3695 Antwerp N. F. Graham & Co.
5 Barjora 1908 P Gulf, 5/10 M M & Co.
6 Varsova 1957 Busra 6/10 M M & Co.
8 Jalavijaya 2297 Coasting 3/10 Scindia S N Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Surada 3382 N. F. N. F. M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2752 N F 4/10 Scindia P N Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4940 Japan 1/10 O S Kaisha.
M Gurna 3228 N F, N F M M & Co.
N Massilia 3261 G'glow 6/10, Graham & Co.
O. Kamlavati, 617, N F, B S N Co.
P Knowsley Hall 2705 K'chi 5/10 J F & Co.
Q Champavati 120 N F, N F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 1.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts linseed oil cake, Alliance T Co; 25 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal; 21 bales cotton fly, The Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg; 201 cwts niger seed, C Jivanlal and Co Ltd; 11 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton waste, K Vishram; 50 bales grey cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Ltd; 240 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 151 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton F R, F F Campbell and Co; 120 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 177 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 400 bales cotton, G Dossa; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

S S Massilia for Manchester:—11 bales grey cotton twist, Edward Sassoon Co Ltd.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts dill seed, 200 cwts mustard seed, A Durst; 44 casks salted goat skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Barenfels for Antwerp:—585 bales cotton soft waste, K Thacker and Co; 110 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros; 100 bales hemp, G Mawji and Co.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—2500 cwts groundnut oil cake, Alliance T Co; 45 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 165 bales cotton, K H Kayani; 110 bales cotton, Birla Bros; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Barenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts ground nut, Ralli Bros.

S S Jalapa for New York:—172 casks salted goat skin, M N Nagar Mohemad.

S S Jalapa for Genoa:—4000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 15 bales cotton, G Mawji and Co; 60 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Jalapa for Philadelphia:—37 casks salted goat skin, Deccan T Co; 140 casks salted goat skin, C J Matthews and Co.

S S Dalworth for Dunkirk:—10000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co; 2000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 550 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Atlantic City for Middlesborough:—2000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Atlantic City for Leith:—50000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Skagern for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 100 bales hemp, S Permanand and Co.

S S Skagern for Ghent:—85 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 440 bales cotton, Patel Cotton T Co; 220 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 220 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Mistrylaw for New York:—4000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Plassy for London:—7996 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 bundles lamb skin, H A Ominoff; 55 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 1100 cwts linseed oil cake, L Ebrahimji; 2000 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha Ltd; 29 bales cotton, G Mawji and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 6006 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd; 96 cases whisky, J Murray and Co.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co; 140 bales cotton, M L Hirji; 600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 1.

S S Delta from London, Agents M M and Co:—42 boxes bar gold, 20 boxes gold coin, 34 boxes sovereign, 2 boxes 4 cases specie, 19 bags betel nuts, 485 cases whisky, 183 reels 33 bales printing paper, 44 cases boot polish, 40 packages bott protectors, 25 cases books, [illegible] kegs tortoric acid, 15 cases bacon, 18 cases soap, 75 cases castor oil, 80 barrels lamp black, 610 bundles copper sheets, 50 cases blue, [illegible] cases drapery, 40 bales second-hand clothing, 2689 cases brandy, 64 cases spirits, 210 cases gin, 20 cases jam, 29 cases chocolate, 20 cases cheese, 50 cases ale, 50 cases stout, 100 barrels 25 drums lubricating oil, 40 cases clothing, 1864 kegs paint, 20 cases colour, 62 bottles quick silver, 300 kegs 73 packages alizarine, 86 casks tallow, 180 drums genuine turpentine, 1225 casks cement, 350 casks Portland cement, 33 cases oilman's store, 2247 bags brass scraps, 477 pieces earthenware, 50 rolls rubber oil roofing, 30 cases liquors, 181 cases spirits, 153 cases vermouth.

From Marseilles:—500 bags almonds, 60 barrels aniline dyes.

From Bordeaux:—363 cases brandy, 50 cases wine, 59 cases red wine, 27 cases white wine.

From Havre:—44 cases champagne, 68 cases aluminium dyes.

The O. S. K. steamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji on the 30th September and is due in Bombay, via intermediate ports, on the 25th instant with general cargo.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 12.

Occasional spurts of new cloth inquiry have occurred during the past week and have led to the belief that actual business was on the point of expanding. To-day, however, the position may be summed up definitely as unchanged from last Wednesday so far as the tone of the market is concerned. With American cotton futures over 150 points up in some months and Egyptian contracts more than 100 up, the market is naturally on a higher price level, but the business achieved in the piecegoods trade, and also in the yarn trade, has not been on a basis corresponding with these advances.

Here and there, undoubtedly, a few buyers have been forced into the market, whilst others have been induced by the strength of cotton to take up stocks offered them, and which they could get at a fractional advance over last week's quotation. Generally speaking, however, the state of trade shows no real improvement and one or two large transactions which have come to notice are rather evidence of the measure of sellers' amenability to low offers than of the strength of buying power.

The prospects of India buying seem to be more promising, and anything of a substantial character which is booked is usually found to be for that outlet. Under this heading may be placed the considerable purchases of dhooties last week by one firm and the selling of a large line of Calcutta shirtings by a single maker yesterday. There are better mail advices from Calcutta as to the state of piecegoods demand on the spot, though the up-country consuming outlets still fail to make any attempt to buy on normal lines. It is said that some the India business placed during last week goes into February delivery.

Reports of China are no more favourable than of late in regard to actual buying, and anti-Japanese sentiment, which was expected to help Lancashire fabrics into consumption, is reported to be dying down. With stocks at Shanghai and Hong Kong further reduced the revival of business for these markets cannot be indefinitely prolonged, and in the meantime low bids are made for greys and bleachers, and white drills, jeans, venetians, and prints are occasionally put down in small weights. The secondary Far Eastern markets only operate in the same modest way. Near Eastern outlets are inclined to replenish, but some buyers cannot get in at the prices they want, and others find credit facilities less freely available. American buying of prints and finishing goods is continued, but home and Continental business is disappointing in volume.

The rise in cotton has been to the disadvantage of most spinners of American twist and weft, as buyers will not follow it. Buying to cover cloth contracts is small, and shippers' bids for bundles are seldom acceptable. Only a moderate business is available in Bolton qualities, either carded or combed, but quotations keep firm on engagements.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

Raw linseed oil is in short supply, and in sympathy with dearer seed has advanced to round £41 per ton naked for spot oil and £40 for month. Cotton oils, too, have thrown off their dullness, and with a better demand prices are as firm, crude Egyptian quoting £36 and £39 for soapmakers' grade of refined. Common edible is in request at round £40. 10s. Crude soya bean oil of Hull make is steady and in some demand, as is also rapeseed oil. Palm kernel oil has been a good trade, but ground nut oil is very scarce and dearer. Oilseed cakes are in improved demand and higher prices are asked.

In the oilseed section linseed has developed a strong tone, with ready buyers of seed afloat and for early shipment. Business in new crop Plate has been done at an advance of 3s. 9d. to 5s. on the week. Egyptian cottonseed is very firm and large business done in new crop, particularly for September and early October loading. Soya beans are 5s. dearer, but owing to the earthquake disaster in Japan there is no attempt at business for forward delivery.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Sept. 12.

Towards the end of the week a firmer position developed in the raw material, and this brought about increased inquiry. If this firmness is maintained each section of the jute trade should benefit, as there are large requirements to be satisfied. Jute yarns were not actually dealt in, but 8lb. cops were maintained at 2s. 9d. and 2s. 10d. The volume of inquiry in the jute cloth section showed considerable improvement. Business in this section has been extremely slow for several weeks, and the makers of narrow width hessians found orders difficult to obtain. One factor which should assist Dundee in obtaining a good share of the business is that quick delivery can be given. An improvement in prices would result from an increased demand in this section. Prices:—Chested hessians: 10½oz., 40in., 4d.-3 7/8d per yard: 8oz. 40in., 3d.-2 7/8d. per yard. Jute: First mark actuals, £22 10s.-£23: red S.S.C. actuals, £21; Daisee 2, £22; Daisee 3, £21—all c.i.f. U.K.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Sept. 12.

The American strike settlement and the improved Balkan situation have reacted adversely upon the steam coal market. Business now quiet in all directions and there is a very restricted amount of definite business circulating. Collieries still anticipate early improvement and indicate enhanced figures for forward positions, but for prompt coals of all grades are in abundant supply and the market generally is weak.

Best Admiralty large is readily available for early shipment at 28s. 6d. with seconds dull at 27s. Best drys are relatively better, the strength of anthracites reacting. Bests hold for 29s. 6d., ordinaries 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Monmouthshire Black Veins are well-booked over the month, but where tonnage runs out of position supplies are available at 28s. 6d. with 27s. 6d. Western Valleys. Eastern Valleys are in poor demand and weak at 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. according to brand. Inferior large coals are in abundant supply and weak at 23s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Small coals with one or two exceptions are in excessive supply and weak. Best steams

(Continued in Column 6)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 9/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 480
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 530.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 520
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 158½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 153¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 174½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 329.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.54-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 74.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 87.00.
London—Rome Liras 99.50.
London—Berlin Marks 800 millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/16
Bank Demand	1-4 3/16
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 15/32
Fos. Demand	485
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	232
Japan	154
Singapore	174 1/2

Market—Steady.

London Sept. 29

Rentes 3 per cent.	57
Bar Silver Spot	31 15/16
" " 2 months hence	31 3/8

Closing Tone of silver:—India Bears covering—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London. Sept. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris	74·30
" " " " " Germany	650,000,000
" " " " " Italy	99·55
Stockholm	17,17
Christiania	28,58
Amsterdam	11,58
Switzerland	25,47
	Yesterday.
Belgium	80,94
Athens	280,00
	New York Sept. 29
Demand Bills	45450

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 29,

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	30 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Sept. 29.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 91 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	" 58 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/4

London, Sept. 29.

Conversion Loan	£ 79
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/4
7 per cent " "	" 118 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/5.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/5/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 83/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/9.

London, Sept. 29.

Bar gold ready, s. 90-7.
Silver ready, d. 31-15.
Silver forward, d. 31-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—India speculators bought to cover sales, China Banks and Continent sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Ready:—25—5—0

	Opening	Highest	At 6 p. m.
Vaida			
Kartak	25—5—9	—	25—5—9
Asho	25—5—6	—	25—5—6
Teji Mandi.			
Bhadarva	0—6—0		
Asho	4—6—0		

Tone Market—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Ready:—83—8—0 Picies 82—8

	Opening	Highest	At 6 p' m.
Vaida			
Bhadarva	83—0—0	83—3—0	83—6—0
Asho	80—9—0	80—10—0	80—7—0
TejiMandi.			
Thardarva	—		
Bho	1—4—0		

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 64/14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan 91/5.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 97/4.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan 96/5.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 103/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 104/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 103/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 104/10
6½ per cent. Development Loan due 1935 108/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 77/2.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 76/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 1949 101/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1930 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The share market remained closed to-day.

London, Sept, 29.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong Bank	" 124
National Bank	" 44
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 1.

To-day Reuter reported 20 to 40 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 4 points up. As regards the market we take a bullish view of the position and although present prices look high we can see no justification for a decline other than that of a temporary nature. Crop prospects in America are poor and the available supply of cotton this year is only likely to be just sufficient for the world's requirements. In the circumstances we would rather buy in weak markets than sell short in strong markets.

Owing to the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 520 i.e. Rs. 5½ lower than Saturday closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Commission Agents and Marwari Shroffs were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 525½. Selling by jobbers caused a setback and the prices touched Rs. 524. Around this level Marwari Shroffs and Bull operators were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 528. But again the prices gave way to Rs. 526½ on general selling, the same rate ruling at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 527. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 528½ and advanced to Rs. 530 on jobbers and offices buying. Selling by a Japan House caused the prices to give way to Rs. 527½, but the values again improved and the market closed firm at Rs. 530. Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 474 and steadily advanced to Rs 481¼ on buying by Commission Houses and Bull operators. On selling by Shroffs the prices gave way to Rs. 479 which rate ruled at 4 p.m. F G Bengal was quoted Rs. 421 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and the demand was fairly good for nice quality. About 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COLABA AT QUOTATIONS AT 6-30 p.m.

Bombay. Oct. 1.

F. G. Broach April-May	530
F. G. Bengal Decr-January	423
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu	482

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Oct. 1.

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good	F.G
M.G. Southerns	—	..	550	540	525

E. I. C. ASSOCIATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

F.G.Broach April-May	527
F.G.Bengal Decr-January.	420
Fine Oomra Decr-January	479

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of October 1st says:—

New York Market 29th September 1923

Previous close	Delivery	Price at Noon.	Closing Prices	Since Previous cloe.
28.82	Oct.	... ...	28.62	—20
28.60	Dec.		28.30	—30
28.15	Jan.	... ...	27.75	—40
28.12	Mar.		27.78	—34
28.07	May		27.75	—32

Telegraphic market advices. October highest 28.95, lowest 28.62 range .33 points. Some evening up over Agricultural Bureau Report.

Liverpool Market 29th September 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
16 35	Oct.	16.37+02	16.25+..	16.39	+04
15.72	Jan.	15.77+05	15.73+01	15.74	+02
15.48	Mar.			15.50	+02
15.24	May			15.26	+02
17.65	Jan. Egyptian			17.85	+02

Telegraphic market advices: (1) At the opening little buying, trade fixing call sales. Eased on some selling. Market very small easily affected. Over the entire cotton belt weather generally clear. (2) Alexandria cables Egyptian Sakels crop probably 15 per cent. under last season. (3) In reply to our enquiries as to whether the cause of the advance in the Liverpool Market on Friday was on account of reports of shipping strikes in America, our Liverpool friends wire as under: Long shoremans strike Gulf Ports rumoured here yesterday unconfirmed: think had no market influence. Yesterday's advance was on account of considerable buying by Prominent Trade House. (4) October highest 16.38, lowest 16.35, range .05 points. Small but steady market, trade fixing call sales, continent buying absorbing hedge selling. Considerable buying of Egyptian on reports of serious deterioration Sakels Crop. (5) New York cables: threatened shipping strike settled.

The fifth Bureau Condition report will be issued in New York on Tuesday, 2nd October and will compare with the following private estimates:

Southern Products 52.0 p. c. indicating 11,467,000 Bales.
National Ginners 52.5 indicating 11,180,000 Bales.
Miss Giles 51.1 indicating 10,900,000 Bales.
Goshop Company 49.1 indicating 10,900,000 Bales.
Japan Cotton Trading 50.2 indicating 10,875,000 Bales.
Watkins Bureau 51.4 indicating 10,829,000 Bales.
J. W. Jay & Co., 50.6 indicating 10,600,000 Bales.
Commercial Appeal 47.8 indicating 10,434,000 Bales.
Fenner Beane —indicating 10,188,000 Bales.
Flement Curtis 49.7.
Norden 51.8.

The average for the past ten years is 57.5 per cent.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Months.	Today's Prices.
September	16.39+04
October	16.08+01
November	15.95+01
December	15.74+02
January	15.60+02
February	15.50+02
March	15.37+02
April	15.26+02
May	15.09+02
June	14.85+04
July	14.40+02
August	13.75—

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Months	To-day's Price.
Sept.	—
Oct.	17.62+22
Nov.	17.72+22
Dec.	17.80+20
Jan.	17.85+20
Feb.	17.92+20
Mar.	18.00+20
April	18.05+20
May	18.12+20
June	18.12+20
July	18.12+25
Aug.	18.12+25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 29

M. G. Bengal Good	10.10
" " Fully Good	10.50
" " Fine	11.90
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.05
" " " Fully Good	11.55
" " " Fine	12.05
M. G. Broach, Good	12.80
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.00
" " Fully Good	10.40
" " Fine	10.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		36,000
" Exports to Great Britain		6.000
" " Continent		4.000
Futures at New York, Oct.		28.62—20
" " " Dec.		..
" " " Jan.		27.75—40
" " " Mar.		27.78—34
" " " May		27.75—32
Spot Cotton at New York		29.40—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.50	No change
Futures, " Oct.		27.8—30
" " " Jan.		27.62—32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 11/16
Silver —Foreign mined.		64

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Sept. 29.

Total in Sight	1,948,000	Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	213,000	"
East Indian " "	207,000	"
American "	1,640,000	"
Other " "	187,000	"
Total Sales	31,000	"
East Indian Sales	2,400	"
Total Speculation	--	"
" Export	--	"
East Indian Export	--	"
" " Stock	57,000	"
" " Forwarded	3,200	"
" " Actual Export	--	"
" " Imports	1,000	"
" " Speculation	200	"
American Afloat	146,000	"
East Indian Afloat	24,000	"
Total Afloat	222,000	"

WHEAT.

London, Sept, 29.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. S/O Paid	41/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. S/O Buyers	41/3
AUSTRALIAN S/O Buyers	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY S/O Sellers	27/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. S/O Buyers	41/6
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. S/O Sellers	41

Tone—Firm.

Wheat Afloat to U. K. — 3,865,000 Qrs.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	44	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45	0	0	6	11	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	10	0	10	2	0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	14	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	0	0	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76	0	0	15	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72	0	0	—		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0	—		
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0	—		
Poppyseed, White	12	12	0	13	10	0
Groundnuts	71	0	0	—		
Mowraseed	9	4	0	9	10	0
Barley	31	0	0	—		
Castorseed	63	0	0	—		
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41	0	0	5	14	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, April/May	7	5	3			
Wheat, Sept.	—					
Linseed, April/May	12	10	9			
Linseed Sept.	—					
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15	8	0			

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 29.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton S/O. Sellers Batter easier	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED Argentine S/O Sellers	19 3/4
" J/F Sellers	16 7/8

TONE OF LINSEED—Dull.

LINSEED Bombay per ton S/O Nominal Buyers favour	21 3/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) S-O Sellers	£ 10
TORIA RAPESEED S-O Sellers Rather Easier	£ 17 3/8

LINSEED

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags S/O Sellers	21

Tone.—Buyers favours

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net O/N Value	£ 40/6
" Buyers etc. J/A Sellers	" 37/3

FREIGHT.

Freight Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 14

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 29

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta O-D Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay O-D Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi O-D Sellers	24/7

Tone—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	1s
Plantation First Latex creps Oct	15 1/8

Tone:—Dull

METALS.

London, Sept. 29

English best Selected Copper	£	62 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	"	62 1/4
Copper Braziers	"	83 1/2
Yellow Metal	"	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	"	29 1/2.

Corrugated sheets £ 19 to 19 1/4 net B.O.W.

Copper Standard G.M.B.	..	..
Copper best English Selected	..	..
TIN BLOCK	£	200

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 1.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	67	0	0
Brass	1/	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2/	66	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75	8	0
Copper	1/	75	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	75	8	0
Copper American	1 1/2	76	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	76	8	0
Copper	2/	76	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	72	0	0
Panch Teka Joint	..	28	0	0
Copper, English Bars	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	40	0	0
Pat Klai	—	58	0	0
Lead, Country	..	18	0	0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1	..	66	0	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2		65	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET. DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

	per lb		Rs	a	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	12	9
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	12	9
David	No.	10 1/2	0	11	9
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	11	9
Sattara	No.	12 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurlji	No.	6 1/2	0	9	0
Light house	No.	6 1/2	0	9	6
Japan	No.	40/1	1	10	6
Japan	No.	42/2	1	10	6
Japan	No.	20	1	0	6
Japan	No.	32	1	7	3
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	0	15	6

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 1.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	6
Elphinstone	1	0	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix "	1	5	6
Pearl "	1	5	3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	4	3
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	6
Longcloth x quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	—		
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
Bombay Cotton	1	3	0
Pahelwan	1	3	3
Hearth Brand	1	3	3
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	6
Grey Drill, Century:—			
No. 1125 per piece	—		
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—		
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	4	0
Phoenix per piece	6	5	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	6	0
Hindustan per piece	6	11	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Peaarl per piece	7	0	0
Bleached Check—			
Textile Per Piece	—		
Kasturchand Per Piece	7	12	0
Bombay United Per Piece	7	8	0
Black Check 5lb:—			
Textile Per Piece	8	12	0
E. D. Racheal "	8	14	0
Gabrun No, 5124.	5	12	0
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustan	11	8	0

HUBLI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 1

Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived here yesterday noon. He had an informal talk with the constitutents of the place and seems to have made a good Impression on them. He said, he had nothing to do with Dr. Paranjpe as a private Individual, but he had every right to criticise his policy as a Minister. He left the same night for Dharwar.

Plague is still raging here. The average daily toll is above 50.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Messrs. Montagu and Co., report as follows:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 5th instant was £125,822,915 as compared with £125,821,760 on the previous Wednesday.

Of the moderate amount of gold placed upon the market this week India is taking a fair proportion.

The Transvaal gold output for August 1923 amounted to 763,371 fine ounces, as compared with 754,306 fine ounces for July 1923 and 752,490 fine ounces for August 1922.

SILVER.

The market has continued to show a firm front. The Indian Bazaars have been important buyers, covering rather heavy commitments falling due. China has worked both ways, but was more inclined to sell than buy on the rise. Some sales of silver were made on Continental account.

The proposed silver export association has been discussed in Indian Bazaar circles; the vercict to such a movement is not favourable. The Times of India sums up local opinion in these words:—"The project is opposed to Indian interests which as a large consumer is more interested in a lower than a higher price of the metal, and bullion dealers in Bombay are doubtful of the success in view of the huge American production, and the curtailed monetary post-war demand for the metal."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

The figures given below reveal a very remarkable advance during recent months in the amount of silver held in reserve. At the beginning of 1911 the silver holding was about 53 per cent of the note issue. On August 31st it had again risen to 53½ per cent. When we recall that the total note issue at the former date was only about 50 crores and is now about three and a half times as large, we cannot but feel that the silver reserve is overwhelmingly strong for any call that is likely to be put upon it.

The huge accumulation of 9447 lacs of rupees on the 31st August last—320,000,000 fine ounces was equal to about twice the annual silver production of the world (in lacs of rupees)

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.
Notes in circulation ...	17576	17630	17656
Silver coin and bullion in India ...	9303	9447	9473
Silver coin and bullion out of India ...	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India ...	2432	2432	2432
Gold coin and bullion out of India ...	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government) ...	5751	5751	5751
Securities (British Government) ...	85	—	—

The silver coinage during the week ending 7th instant amounted to 2 lacs.

The stock in Shanghai on the 8th instant consisted of about 27,800,000 ounces in sycee, 36,500,000 dollars and 1800 silver bars, as compared with about 26,700,000 ounces in sycee, 37,000,000 dollars and 140 silver bars on the 1st instant.

Quotations:—

September 6th 31.5/16d. cash 31.3/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 7th 31.5/8d. cash 31.9/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 8th 31.7/16d. cash 31.3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 10th 31.1/2d. cash 31.7/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 11th 31.5/8d. cash 31.3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 12th 31.7/16d. cash 31.1/4d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Average 31.489 cash 31.364 Bar Silver p. oz. std.
2 mos. 91s/2d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos. 91s/2d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos. —— Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos. 90s/10d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos. 90s/10d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos. 90s/6d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
2 mos. Average 90s/10.8 Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 3/16d. and 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

CURRENCY.

News of an encouraging nature has been received as to the installation and working of the new currency system in Russia, based upon a unit called the 'chervonetz', by which a measure of stability is expected to be attained that will enable values to be fixed sufficiently for import and export trade to be transacted with some degree of ease. A party of business men representing important firms here has lately returned from visiting that country and investigating the prospects of trade. One member, Mr. F. L. Baldwin, thus comments upon what they observed. It will be noted that his remarks imply the fundamental truth that no currency stability can be achieved without taxation adequate to the needs of a country's budget:—

"The thing that struck us all most, without exception, was the extraordinary ability with which they are struggling with the financial situation. Their policy, as explained to us by members of the Government, is to make their Budget balance, to stabilize their currency, and to preserve a favourable trade balance. They are cutting down their expenditure very heavily and pushing up their taxes. In fact, they fear they have put their taxes up too high, and that they may have to bring them down again. Income-tax ranges from 2½ per cent. to 20 per cent., and they have placed a tax of about per cent. on the turnover of the business community, which seems to be the equivalent of our corporation profits tax. It is Krassin's job to see that they keep a favourable trade balance and that their imports on no account exceed their exports. They are trying to establish their currency on a chervonetz basis. A chervonetz is the equivalent of our pound. They are backing the new currency by gold or gold securities up to 25 per cent., and by other securities, such as short term bills, for the remainder. The law is that no more of these chervonetz shall be issued than can be backed in this way. We were told, and I have no reason to doubt it, that this new currency represents about two-thirds of their total currency. While we were there the value of the rouble was falling all the time as against the chervonetz. It was a constant remark among us that we only wished the Germans were handling their currency problem as well."

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce. etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Septr 1923

Cotton	2273	Bs.
Wheat	11727	Cwts.
Linseed	6468	"
Rapeseed etc.	Nil	
Gingellyseed	178	"
Poppyseed	206	"
Groundnuts	2084	"
Castorseed	2211	"
Rice	114493	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	7880	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2463	"
Juwar	443	"
Masur	37	
Barley	410	"
Bajri	1523	"
Coal	1204	Tons.

(Continued from Column 1.)

are at 20s., good bunkers at 18s., while best cargo descriptions offer at 15s. 6d. to 17s.

Patent fuel irregular. Best brands are substantially sold for August and hold for 33s. 6d., but ordinaries are in need of orders and offer around 30s. Coke very dull, and quotations are easy between 40s.—45s. Pitwood has fallen away heavily on substantial imports and finds difficulty in securing 30s.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

◆

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY.

Mahatma's birthday celebrations by (1) Students' Association and G. S. Sabha, National Medical College, Mr. K. Natarajan to preside, 4 p.m. (2) By G Ward C. C., opposite Mansali Tank, Dadar, 8-30 p.m. (3) At Khatau Mansion, Girgaon Corner, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 9-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Inniskilling B. v. G. I. P. Parel.

Parsi Central Association Meeting re. Kenya Decision, Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 3.

Poona Races: Eighth Extra Meeting

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: R. G. A. 'A' v. Hornets.

B. P. C. C. meeting, Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p m

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana 'B' v. Mechanical Transport.

Gandhi Birthday celebration by Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Narsinhdas Vibhakar to speak on Mahatma's lifework.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Oct 2 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m
Oct. 3 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Oct 4 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 26m.
Oct 5 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 25m.
Oct 6 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 24m.
Oct 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 30m; Sunset 6h 24m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umsinga" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 8th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th September to 6 a.m. of 1st October.

Smallpox nil; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack (imported from Satara) and 1 death; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 92; total mortality this day last year 90.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

The Local Government has made the following regulation prescribing the inquiry which may be made by the authority appointed under the said sub-rule for the amendment of any electoral roll for the time being in force before amending the electoral roll, namely:—The authority appointed for the amendment of any electoral roll shall make such inquiry as he finds necessary in each case to satisfy himself that the entry for the correction of which an application has been made to him relates to the applicant and as to the manner in which such entry should be corrected.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Narkunda" which left Bombay on the 8th ultimo arrived in London on Saturday the 29th ultimo.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Morea" with mails from London of 27th ultimo left Marseilles on the 29th ultimo.

The P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 15th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on the 29th ultimo. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9-30 a.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 2 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

LOST BAG HANDED OVER TO RLY. GUARD.

Mr. G. P. Merchant writes under date September 30:—

A bag slightly large for a hand-bag marked "M. L. Pradhan" was handed over to the guard at the Church Gate Station from the up-train No. 9 (Virar local) of 8-48 a.m. (S.T.) arriving at the Church Gate Station at 10-51 a.m. The bag was found lying under the foremost near-side (left hand) seat facing the engine and, I suppose it was left behind by the old Hindu gentleman who was bound from some station beyond Bandra and got down at Charni Road Station.

ANAVIL ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Anavil Association was held at Mr. Bhagwanji Desai's residence at Churni Road on Sunday evening. After a heated discussion the draft constitutions were adoted practically in its entirety. The annual membership fee was fixed at one rupee. The Association adopted a comprehensive resolution extending its activities to all social and educational matters with a view to advance the well-being of the community as a whole. An Executive Committee was appointed consisting of the following members: President: Mr. Bhagwanji Bhimbhai Desai. Vice-President: Dayalji Nanubhai Desai and Nathubhai Gopalji. Secretaries: H. P. Desai and Vasanji Dayalji. Managing Committee: H.B. Naik, H.D. Mitra, Raghnathji Dajibhai, C.B. Desai, Gulabbhai Vasanji, Ranchhodji Gulabbhai and D.G. Desai.

BOMBAY JAMIAT-UL-TOLABA.

On Sunday last a meeting of the above Society was held at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpati, to elect office-bearers for the current year, Mr. Shafi Ahmed presiding.

After explaining the aims and objects of the Society the following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers:—

Secretaries:—Messrs. A. M. Bakza (St. Xavier's College), Usman Khan (National College) and Md. Ibrahim (Anjuman-e-Islam High School).

Members of the Managing Committee:—Messrs. Mohamad Nawab, M. Anwar Khan, Noor Mohamed Maqsoodali Khan, M. Qasim Khan, Mohamad Bashir Khatkhata, Syed Abdul Karim, Mohamad Adam Jamadar, Misbahal Islam and Mohamed Ibrahim Khan.

It was hoped in the meeting that the students of Bombay will join the Jamiat and make it useful for them.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

KIRTAN PERFORMANCES AT BANDRA.

There will be kirtan performances by Dr. Patwardhan to-day (Tuesday) at Bandra in old Rangari Chawl at 8-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

"WORK IN THE COUNCILS"

◆

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union Bombay, a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 6th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Messrs. J. B. Petit, Joseph Baptista and G. B. Trivedi will speak on "Work in the Councils". All are cordially invited to attend.

HIGH COURT.

◆

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SANKLI ST. MURDER CASE.

EVIDENCE RE MURDEROUS INTENTION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

Emperor.

Vs.

1. Mancherkhan alias Sakoor. 2. Haridas Kalidas.

The trial of the accused on the charge of murdering one Champsy Ranchordas a rice broker living at Thana was proceeded with on Monday.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Kenneth Kemp appeared for the Crown. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Vicajee F. Vicajee instructed by Mr. Mohunlal Desai, pleader appeared for the 2nd accused, Haridas. Mr. Amin appeared for the 1st accused.

Among the witnesses examined was the father of the deceased who deposed to the statement made by his son, the deceased, as how he was murdered by accused 1 at the instigation of accused 2 Mr. D. N. Khandalawala the Presidency Magistrate who took down the dying deposition of the police, and Bakrudin a Mahomedan and a eye-witness of the offence, Syed Jamal Syed Ali Akbar another eye-witness said that he saw Mancherkhan and Champsy when the offence was committed but he did not see Haridas the 2nd accused.

Dorabjee Maneckjee Mody, a door-keeper at Baliwala Theatre deposed to the 2nd accused being at the theatre between 8-30 p.m. and 11 p.m. the evening the offence was committed. This witness had stated in the Police Court that he did not know whether Haridas was there or not, on that night and hence permission was given by His Lordship to the Advocate-General to cross-examine him as an hostile witness.

Another witness examined was Fakir Mahomed Ramzan. He deposed to the fact that in one case Haridas had induced him to attack him (Haridas) with a knife and to state to the magistrate that he did this at the instigation of the deceased Champsy. In that case Champsy was acquitted and Fakira was fined Rs. 200 which fine was paid by Haridas. Haridas had promised to pay him Rs. 500 and set up a hotel for him as a reward for doing this.

In Mr. Wadia's cross-examination witness admitted that he had brought two criminal cases against Haridas in both of which Haridas was acquitted and in one case the trying magistrate in his judgment had made severe strictures against the witness, characterising his evidence as absolutely false and unreliable. He also admitted that he was convicted more than once for assaults.

This witness also stated that after he had been induced to bring the false charge against Champsy he had written a letter to Champsy making a clean breast of the whole thing, stating that he had brought a false charge against him at the instigation of Haridas, who was anxious to have the deceased killed and of whom (Haridas) the witness warned the deceased Champsy to beware. This letter was objected to by Mr. Wadia as iadmissible but His Lordship admitted it as it showed accused No. 2's enmity against the deceased.

Several other witnesses were examined. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

◆

MOTOR-DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sergeant Priestly charged Attarsha Ajinshah, military motor-driver, with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday at about 11-30 a.m., a motor car (No. 5853) occupied by Mr. T. R. Lachpathi, was being driven by his driver and as it was proceeding along Church Gate Street towards Queen's Road, it was knocked into by the accused's car near the junction of Church Gate Street and New Marine Lines. As a result of the collision, the complainant's car was considerably damaged.

The defence of the accused was that he was going in front and while he was taking a turn, he sounded the horn, showed the signal and slowed down.

His Worship after inspecting the spot of the occurrence ordered the accused to be acquitted, remarking that it was a mistake of facts.

A BULLOCK-CART FATALITY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Dyer charged Aba Krishna, a cart-driver, with driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner along Parel Road on the 21st of September last and thereby causing the death of Guldad Elahi, a labourer.

The prosecution case was that the deceased was going with a load of chairs on his head at Parel, near the New Great Eastern Mill. The deceased was accompanied by one Makund who was carrying a table. Both of them were walking in the middle of the road, when the accused drove his cart in a reckless manner from the rear. As the deceased turned to see the cart coming, he was knocked down and the left wheel passed over his head and he died on the spot. The accused was not on his proper side and was driving very fast. His cart was stopped within 150 paces from the place where the deceased was knocked down.

The defence of the accused was that when he got on to the new road after passing the Victoria Gardens two Mahomedan boys attempted to climb into his cart. They had their umbrellas open. He protested, but in spite of that they jumped into the cart and rushed to assault him with the umbrellas. The bullocks shied in consequence and he could not control them.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer hard labour for a period of two months.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Abdul Sakur Sale Mohmed, a Mahomedan, who arrived from Poona by the morning mail on the 27th ultimo, reports to the police the loss of a dressing case containing a pearl necklace, a diamond sapphire broach, a gold watch and other ornaments valued at Rs. 1,878.

TRUNK STOLEN.

Mahomed Issak Haji Rajadin, a Mahomedan pilgrim residing in the Mussaferkhana on the Carnac Road, reports that his trunk containing currency notes and clothing valued at Rs. 441 has been stolen from the Mussaferkhana during his absence on the 28th ultimo.

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

◆

We have received the following further contributions in aid of the Kanara Relief Fund:—

Through Mr. Amladi Raghavendra Rao, Rs. 15; Khaddar cloth from the Anti-Vaccine League, c/o N. Nava, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, (through Mr. J. S. Mirza).

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY.

◆

PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATIONS

BY B. P. C. C. AT GAMDEVI.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Karnatak Khadi Samiti, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday the 2nd) in the Saraswat Building, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The programme consists of:—

1. Continuous spinning demonstration for 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on the following day.
2. Spinning competition for Boys and Girls below 16 years from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.
3. Khadi Hawking by volunteers.
4. Khaddar Bazar.
5. Prayers at 9 p.m.

All the members as well as volunteers of the Samiti are requested to attend with their friends.

The competitors in the spinning competition must bring their own Charkhas. The Jivan Charka 'A' model will not be allowed in the competition.

A charka will be given by Sjt. P. Shamrao as a prize to the winner.

BY B. P. C. C. AT GIRGAON.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday to-day (Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. at Khatau Mansion Compound, Girgaon, near Majestic Cinema. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

BY MATUNGA DISTRICT C. C.

A public meeting will be held to-day at Sri Visram Bhawan at 7-30 a.m. under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee. Principal Puntambekar will preside. Prizes will be distributed to successful students in the spinning competition. Dialogues by girls and boys and Prof. Lalitji's *bhajans* will be among the items of the morning programme.

In the evening at 8-30 p.m. Seth Jamnalal, Principal Puntambekar and others will speak on Mahatma Gandhi.

BY N.M.C. STUDENTS' ASSN. & G. S. SABH

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. in the Tilak Hall of the National Medical College, under the joint auspices of the Students' Association and the Gujarati Sahitya Sabha. Mr. K. Natarajan and Prof. Lalit will speak on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

BY 'G' WARD DISTRICT C. C.

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G Ward Dist. Congress Committee there will a Gandhi Janmotsav Kirtan by Dr. Pat wardhan at Ooiengal Wadi opp. Mansal Tank, Dadar to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m

LADIES' PILGRIMAGE TO YERAVDA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Bombay, a party of women of Bombay representing all castes and creeds will leave for Poona by the 7-30 (a.m.) train from Victories Terminus to-day (Tuesday to pay their most respectful homage at the gates of the Yeravda Jail to the Great Mahatmaji that day, being his 54th birthday.

BY RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held on Thursday the 4th instant at 4 p.m. Shriyut M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Harsinhdas Vibhakar will speak on Gandhiji's life. All ladies and their friends are cordially invited to be present at the meeting on this auspicious day.

The meeting will also congratulate Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the hero of the Nagpur Satyagraha.

BY BHAGINI SAMAJ.

The Bhagini Samaj will celebrate the Mahatma's 55th birthday on Sunday next (the 7th instant) at the Bhagandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas, Sandhurst Road. In the morning at 8-30 (S. T.) Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit will open the Bal Dnyan Mandir. In the evening at 4-30 (S. T.), Mr. K. D. Mashruwala's special message will be read in a meeting, and Mr. Mathooradas Tricumji will give extracts from the book published by him on the Mahatma's lifework.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha and Parsi Rajkiya Sabha to-day at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, where Khaddar of all kinds and Swadeshi articles of daily use will be available. Hours 3 to 8 p.m. Admission free. All are requested to attend.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct.

Jutes in sympathy with a firmer gunny market opened strong with a fair outside support and a good speculative demand. The undertone is firm. In coals Bengals Gopalichucks and Deoli were enquired for at late rates. In cottons only a small business is reported at somewhat steadier rates. Teas are still in good market. Nagri farm shewing a rise of thirteen points on last quotations. In the miscellaneous there is nothing of interest. In this section, Delhi Flour is appearing after a long time at Rs. 12. Government securities kept steady with a good enquiry for the near positions. The following were closing quotations.—

Government securities. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 65/5 5 per cent. war loan 1933 97/14 6 per cent. bonds 1926 102/6; p per cent. war bonds 1927 102/5; 1930 103/14; 1932 104/12.

Cottons: Agra United 2/2 Bengal Nagpur Cotton 22/12 Cossipore Cotton 5/10 Dunbar 172 Kesoram 4/12.

Jutes.—Auckland 140 Bally 147 Barnagore 116 Budge budge 380 380 Pref. 107 Cheviot 210 Clive 24/8 Dalhousie 276, Delta 389. Fort william 231/8 Pref. 100 Northbrook 38/14 Muddea 42 Orient 171 Reliance 40/4 Standard 306 Waverley 8/12 Pref. 103.

(*Message incomplete.*)

Official and Personal.

◆

Hon. Mr. H. N. Bolton, Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. and staff have returned to Peshawar from tour.

A serious situation has arisen it is stated, owing to the action of the Agra Municipal Board in trying to back out of its agreement with Mr. Alakh Dhari, Contractor of Nalala, for the supply of electric energy to the City of Agra. Mr. Alakh Dhari undertook the business in partnership with some well known millowners and bankers of Bombay, and the papers in connection with the transaction are now in the hands of solicitors for preferring a claim of one lakh against the Board.

COMPANY MEETING.

◆

NEW INDIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding. The meeting was attended by a very large number of shareholders. No sooner had the chairman concluded his lengthy speech, than a volley of questions relating to the management of the Company, were put to the chairman by Mr. B. H. Daroowalla. Mr. Daroowalla also objected to the use of motor cars by the European Officers of the Company. Dr. Mistry, warned the shareholders to learn a lesson from the failure of the Tata Bank, which was due, he said, entirely to bad management. Dr. Mistry averred that the main reason why Sir Dorab Tata did not take an active part in the affairs of his Companies, was that he was disgusted with their management. Though, from the nature of the questions asked by the shareholders, it appeared that the meeting would plunge into stormy discussion, everything passed on smoothly from start to finish, with the solitary exception of a shareholder who indignantly objected to the Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna replying to questions instead of the chairman. That interruption, however, produced the desired effect upon Mr. Sethna.

The Directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1923, stated 'inter alia':

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The net premiums amounted to Rs. 1,05,33,069-10-9, being an increase of Rs. 46,96,798-4-8 as compared with the previous year, and the net claims, paid and outstanding, to Rs. 62,65,796-0-10. In order to maintain a reserve of 40 per cent. for unexpired risks, a sum of Rs. 6,77,960-10-6 has been transferred from Profit and Loss Account. The Directors desire shareholders to appreciate that, in order to safeguard their future interests, it is essential to keep the reserve at an adequate figure. This has been accomplished in the face of the fact that there has been an increase of 80 per cent. in the premium income of this Department. The amount provided for reserve this year is Rs. 16,28,719, bringing the total reserve to Rs. 42,13,228.

The net premiums amounted in the Marine Department to Rs. 14,80,038-15-9, and the net claims, paid and outstanding to Rs. 7,21,540-14-5.

The net premiums amounted in the Accident Department Rs. 1,21,127-0-9, and the claims paid and outstanding, to Rs. 58,929-1-6. After providing a sum sufficient to maintain the Reserve Fund at 40 per cent. of the premiums of the year, an amount of Rs. 3,382-9-7 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Interest, plus Transfer Fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,13,852-0-1 and Rs. 2,38,382-9-7 has been transferred from Marine and Accident Revenue Accounts.

Expenses not charged to other accounts, including the Company's contribution to Staff Provident Fund, amounted to Rs. 1,16,896-11-9.

After providing for Expenses, Depreciation, etc., transferring sum of Rs. 6,77,960-10-6 to the Fire Revenue Account for the purpose of maintaining Reserve of 40 per cent. for unexpired liability, and bringing in the balance of last year, there remains an amount of Rs. 2,63,582-12-7, which the Directors recommend shall be dealt with as follows:—Payment of a dividend at 8 annas per share which will absorb an amount of Rs. 2,37,368-8-0, leaving to be carried forward to next account a sum of Rs. 26,214-4-7.

In dealing with American business, exchange has been taken at the rate lower than that ruling on 31st March, 1923. American Assets have been written down accordingly, and the Directors consider that no further provision will be necessary in this respect.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman in the course of his speech said:—

The outstanding feature of the year under review has been the disturbed condition of trade practically all over the world, and this reflects on Insurance Companies. In America, Fire Insurance business has been bad, for the past two years. This experience has been general, and not confined to a few Companies.

I will now refer to the Accounts.

Fire Account—Our American business has not been as satisfactory as was hoped. The Directors have given careful consideration to this feature, and certain revisions have been made. American business now shows some signs of improvement.

Marine Account—The premiums amounted to Rs. 14,80,038 as against Rs. 13,15,903 for the previous year. A larger premium income could have been obtained, but owing to the state of the Marine insurance market we have gone for quality in preference to quantity. The results of the year's working may be regarded as satisfactory.

Accident Department—The business has not increased to the extent which was hoped. Motor Car Insurance is responsible for the bulk of the increase in this Department, and it is regrettable that owing to severe competition, the rates for this class of business have become very much reduced.

Accident Insurance generally is still in its infancy in India, although several British Companies are now making strenuous efforts to create a market

COMPANY'S EXPENSE RATIO.

As stated in the Directors' report, American Assets hav ebeen written down to a figure lower than the rate ruling on 31st March last. This is considered a desirable and safe policy, and we consider it unlikely that any further provision will be necessary in this respect,—which is a satisfactory position to be in.

We had foreseen the necessity for this, and in last year's Balance Sheet a Reserve for Fluctuation of Exchange of Rs. 2,50,706 was created. This has been used therefore, for the purpose for which it was formed.

To bring our American Assets to such a figure as should not necessitate any further writing down in the future, however, a larger amount was required. We therefore utilized last year's Reserve for Fluctuation of Investments, which is not now required, and also a further amount of Rs 14,601, which you will have noted from the Profit and Loss Account, has been transferred to "Fluctuation of Exchange Account."

A particularly pleasing feature of this year's Accounts is the Company's expense ratio. I referred to this in dealing with the figures of the Fire Department, but it may also be stated that the total expense ratio of the Company is distinctly on the low side in comparison with the ratios of other Insurance Companies.

DIVIDEND.

It is regretted that the dividend is small, but anything larger was out of the question, in the future interests of the shareholders themselves.

I do not think that the general public in India quite realizes what this Company has done. Owing to the Company's very big Capital, the transaction of an extensive and voluminous business seemed essential. But the transaction of such a business carried with it the obligation of building up big reserves. During this building up period, it is practically impossible for an Insurance Company to find sufficient surplus to permit of dividends. We may not be quite 'out of the wood' yet, but, as I have already said, we have reached the time when we can say that further big amounts for the 40 per cent. reserve in the Fire Department should not be necessary, and in view of the fact that the past few years have, unfortunately, not been happy ones for the majority of investors in Bombay, we took the view that even a small dividend should be declared, if this was possible without affecting the financial position of the Company in any detrimental way.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas seconded the proposition.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Mr. B. H. Daroowalla said that he wanted to ask certain questions, relating to the management and working of the Company. He found that the fire department had been doing a great amount of work, while the Accident department did practically no work all the year round. Moreover, the accident department was being controlled by a European. Where was the necessity of having a European, he asked, at the head of the Accident department, in view of the fact that the Fire Department was being ably conducted by an Indian?

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna in reply to the previous speaker said that in the Accident department they required a European Officer until some of the Indians were trained up in that line. There was a European assistant in the fire department sometime ago, whose place had been filled by an Indian.

Mr. Daroowalla, again, got up and stated that the Company had sufficient time to train up Indians, if it at all wanted to. He also wanted to know the salary of the manager of the Accident Department. Was it between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000? Besides, the work in that department was not technical. Since retrenchment had been effected in the Government Offices, why could they not retrench their expenses as well? He wanted to know whether the motor cars allowed to European Officers of the Company were exclusively for business purposes and whether Indians had access to them.

The Chairman:—"The motor cars are also used by Indian head clerks."

Mr. Daroowalla:—"Don't you think this expenditure is quite unnecessary"

The Chairman:—"No, it is not unnecessary."

Continuing Mr. Daroowalla said that there were one or two Indians in the Company drawing the salary of over Rs. 500. As a matter of fact, the salaries of Indians were never revised, while such was not the case of European Officers of the Company. He also wanted to know why Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 were paid to Mr. Duff, the general manager of the Company exclusive of his salary while he was on his tour on business? Mr. Duff's tour had not yet brought any good result to the Company.

TATA BANK LESSON.

Dr. Mistry, shareholder, next, speaking on the report said that in spite of the fact that the value of the share of the Company was being quoted at Rs. 16, they were paid only eight annas per share by way of dividend by the Company. When he wrote to Sir Dorab Tata, sometime ago, asking him as to why he did not sign most of the reports of the Tata Companies, his secretary replied to him that on account of his ill health, Sir Dorab did not take an active part in the affairs of his Companies. But the crux of the whole matter was that since Sir Dorab was disgusted with the affairs of his Companies he did not take any active part in them.

Mr. Shapoor Gazdar:—"Hear, hear."

Continuing the speaker said the failure of the Tata Bank was due not to the disturbance created by any shareholders at its meetings, but to its entire bad management.

Mr. Gazdar:—"Hear hear."

Concluding, Dr. Mistry warned them to learn a lesson from the failure of the Tata Bank. If there was any community that suffered the most in this Company, it was the Parsi community.

Mr. Nabar:—"Everybody is suffering in this Company. I hope the Company will wipe out their liability."

The Chairman:—"This question is under our consideration"

Another shareholder said that 42 lakhs of rupees had been kept in the reserve fund; but they must remember that the great responsibility of that amount rested with the Company. He did not understand why the Company did not conduct its business principally in India. The Company had got about five or six branches in India till now. What was the good of carrying on American business, since there was ample scope for them to conduct it in India alone?

The Chairman:—"We have got sub-agencies all over India."

A shareholder:—"How is that we get only 7 per cent. of premium in India? Most of our directors are very influential. Why can they not patronise the business?

There was, at this stage, some excitement created in the meeting, but it, fortunately, soon abated.

In answer to Mr. Nabar, the Hon. Mr. Sethna said that their investments in American securities were quite safe and the Company did not run any risk.

A shareholder:—"May I know whether Mr. Sethna is the chairman of the meeting?"

The Chairman did not give any reply to that question.

While replying to the questions put to him by the shareholders, the Chairman said that the question of wiping off the liabilities was under the serious consideration of the directors of the Company. Even that afternoon they considered the question and he hoped to be able to let them know the result of their consideration next year.

The report was eventually adopted. After the retiring Directors had been re-elected, the meeting was dissolved.

THE "FOUR HORSEMEN"

◆

SPECIAL MUSIC AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Mr. Da Costa has arranged a delightful musical setting to "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" which includes the following masterpieces:—

Symphonic poem "Les Preludes", Liszt; Arabesque No. I, Debussy; Serenade "Les Millions D'Arlequin", Drigo; Ballet Music "Coppelia", Delibes; Romance "Dawn of Love" J. P. Da Costa; Violin Solo "Serenade", Boyd; "The ride of the Valkyries", Wagner; Symphony No. I C. Major Beethoven; Danse "Macabre", Saintsaens; 2nd Movement from unfinished Symphony, Schubert; Largo from new world Symphony, Duorak; Prelude "To Parsifal", Wagner.

We wish to call attention to the fact that Mr. Da Costa has specially composed a Romance, "The Dawn of Love", which was inspired by the first meeting of the lovers in the picture. It was played for the very first time during the screening of the Fifth Reel.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

◆

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Oct. 1.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the sixth session of the National Liberal Federation of India which is to meet in Poona during Christmas next, held last Saturday, the question of the presidentship of the Federation was considered and it was decided to recommend to the constituent bodies of the Federation the name of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru in that connection. They are being accordingly consulted and asked to submit their views before the 15th instant.

Over 100 members have so far joined the Reception Committee, and a Ladies' Sub-Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Ramabai Saheb Ranade has been formed for the purpose of strengthening the Reception Committee.

MR. B. S. KAMAT STANDS FOR ASSEMBLY.

◆

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Mr. B. S. Kamat is standing for election to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Central Division. He is the sitting member for the same constituency.

A correspondent wires from Akola under date the 1st instant:—The Berar National Liberals gathered in conference in the Government Normal School yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Chitnavis, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, Nagpur. Several resolutions were passed, the important being one expressing great dissatisfaction on the Kenya decision and advocating retaliatory and reciprocal measures through the Government of India, (2) strongly denouncing the campaign of civil disobedience and (3) expressing the undesirability of the retrocession of the Berars to the Nizam in its political, social and economic interests.

SPORTING NEWS.

◆

POONA RACES.

8TH EXTRA MEETING

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First Race starts at 2-0 p.m.)

THE TRAVELLERS' STAKES. Distance Mile.

Brixworth 9-10, Rostrum 9-10 Miss Evans 9-0, Canterbury Lamb 8-9, White Fang 8-2, Starboard 8-9, Resemblance 8-3, Pomme Anna 7-11, Le Gamin 7-11, Musk Rat 7-9.

THE EBOR HANDICAP. R C and Distance.

Prague 9-12, Risen Again 9-11, Marmion 9-10, The Lark 9-7, Silver Saint 8-6, Festivity 8-9, Neap Tide 8-6 Perfect Day 8-3.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Country Lad 9-11, Rakings 9-8, Rosey Tread 9-3, Meddlesome 9-3, Cyllian 8-11, Glass Rock 8-9, Cherry Girl 8-8, Etheldene 8-8, Desert Gold 8-6, Curator 7-13, Royal Jewel 7-11, Irrigate 7-8, Sagittarius 7-7, Jovial 7-4, Old Chris 7-3.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Neap Tide 9-8, Sauce 9-7, Blackwater 8-11, Nikolaki 8-9, Mentality 8-7, Laranja 8-5, Moonshiner 8-5 Le Gamin 7-12, Sensford 7-11, King's Own 7-11, Beggar Prince 7-9, Elsewise 7-7 Lomo 7-4 Transom 7-3, Limehouse Lights 7-1, Cronan 7-1.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mentor 9-7, Marshal Petain 9-2, Centry 8-12, Bismark 8-11, Stability 8-10, Kooleb 8-8, Ornate 8-8, Wadi 8-8, Shums 8-4, Arvil 8-0, Pride of Iraq 7-10, Malabar 7-9.

THE CURZON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. 1 Furlong.

Whit Week 9-7, Knight of Clonmel Prague 8-12, Marmion 8-11, The Count The Lark 8-7 Grande Place 8-4, Miss 8-3 Reciprocity 8-1, Catchup 8-0, Magical 7-11, Love Glass 7-10, Silver Balm II Crap Apple 7-8, Olivine 7-7 Southern 7-7.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Div. I.) Di 7 Furlongs.

Muslat 9-4, Gulmarg 9-4, Toonah 9-2, Fab 9-0 Halab 8-13, Marshall Foch 8-12 Lucky Pr 8-9, Delyar Jung 8-9, Ariel Mail 8-8, Tur tan 8-7, Security 8-7, Barzan 8-4, Rajput 8-, Famous 8-0, Eed 8-0 Aggregate 8-0, Talat Beg 8-0, Mashook 7-10.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 Furlongs.

Eshel 9-3, My Fancy 9-2, Paleface 9-0 Nicholas 9-0, Last Day 9-0 Coroner 9-0, Gosub 8-13, Mudkhul 8-11, Cable 8-8 Lucknow 8-8 Sultan 8-7 Cock Eye 8-4, Wates 8-4, Khatoon 8-0, Zaphir 8-0 Johur 8-10 Rabeer 7-10, Dijla 7-10.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Div. III) Distance 7 Furlongs.

Baronet 9-4, Hero 9-4, Rising Star 9-2, Laffy 9-0, Cairo 9-0, Ajeel 8-12, Hoomedi 8-12, Taj 8-10 Alamgir 8-10, Bandana 8-8, Sinnar 8-7 Kapurthala 8-6 Isfoog 8-3 Vazirulmulk 8-0, Jubar 8-0, Taj Mahal 8-0, Muzyeed 7-10, Brazee 7-0.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

◆

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" (PITT) ... 1 goal
BENGAL UNITED "B" .... Nil.

The return match between the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bengal United came off yesterday and resulted in a win for the former by a solitary goal. In their previous encounter, the Bengalis had won by the narrowest margin, but the Gymkhana fielded a strong side which included Lowry, Farquharson and Gardiner. The Bengalis on the other hand were without the services of two of their good half-back, Roy and Sampat. For the Bengalis, Sen in goal played a splendid game and was responsible for many brilliant saves which he effected with style. Gupta and Dyer at back played a vigorous game, except the latter micpicking twice at critical moments. On the Gymkhana side, Gardiner was a tower of strength, while Farquharson on the half-line was brilliant.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

A late start was made, and right from the pick-off the Gymkhana who defended the Bandstand goal, began to attack in earnest. Waud sent a neat pass to Pitt who took a long shot which Sen had no difficulty in clearing. The Bengalis forwards played a kick-and-run game and were too slow in receiving passes. Iyer, their left-back, cleared several dangerous attacks by Pitt and Waud. The Gymkhana were awarded a corner. Mukherjee just managed to clear, by dodging through a couple of his opponents and sent to Sinha who ran up the line and secured a corner. Jalal took the kick, but shot towards the Clock Tower. The Bengalis again had a chance when Gardiner tackled Bagchi at the cost of a corner which proved abortive. Soon after Waud and Pitt attacked, but Gupta came to the rescue. A few minutes of midfield play resulted after which the Gymkhana quintette again proved dangerous. Iyer was prominent for clearing the ball with tall kicks, and tackling the forwards at the critical moment. Once he mis-kicked right in front of the goal, but Gupta who was immediately behind him dodged through and saved the situation. Pitt was penalized for bringing Gupta down, but the "free" was not much good to the Bengalis. The only goal of the evening was scored just before half-time was called. Lowry ran up with the ball and at close quarters sent in a feeble but tricky shot at the goal which Sen just managed to clear. The whole Gymkhana forward line now closed in and Lowry who again got possession passed to Pitt, who was lying off-side. Pitt pushed the ball which was sent back by Sen and in his second attempt put the ball through, Sen embracing the upright in his attempt to save. Soon after half time was called.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" .... 1 goal.
Bengal United "B" .... Nil.

The re-start saw the Gymkhana on the offensive and Lowry made an individual effort but without success. The Bengalis were now pinned in their own half and for some time play was confined to their penalty-area. The Gymkhana forwards were a constant menace to the Bengali defence which put up a good show. The barefooted forwards made an occasion incursion into the Gymkhana territory, but at times only two men were seen to play in attacking line, others probably feeling too tired. For the next ten minutes the Gymkhana forwards had no less than a dozen kicks at the goal which either went wide or were saved by the Bengali custodian with ease. Towards the closing stages, players of both sides exhibited their heaving powers, Phillips and Gupta coming out best. In the last five minutes of the game Pitt had setting chance, but in a hurry to score, he shot wide. Lowry and McGusty again attacked, but Gupta was always there to save. Lowry took a couple of long shots as a last resort, but Sen was too awake to let them in. The final whistle sounded with the score.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" .... 1 goal.
Bengal United "B" .... Nil.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Watson; Sheppard and Gardiner; Phillips, Farquharson and Fidler; Bramble, Lowry, McGusty, Pitt and Waud.

BENGAL UNITED.

Sen; Gupta and Iyer; Nazir, Bhattacharji and Mukherjee; Kar, Nawab, Jalal, Sinha and Bagchi.

Referee:—Mr. Thornback.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Inniskilling "B" vs. G. I. P., Parel.

TO-MORROW.

R. G. A. vs. Hornets.

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Answer to Correspondents.

◆

S. C. Acharya—Please refer to the Director of Information, Bombay Secretariat.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1923.
(572nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE ADDRESS AND THE CITY

◆

The happenings of the last few days have shown what has never been in doubt that an overwhelming majority of the citizens of Bombay whom the Municipal Corporators are supposed to represent are distinctly opposed to the movement initiated for presenting an address to the departing Governor. It cannot be emphasised too often that presenting an address to a Governor is not a meaningless ceremonial to be performed on every occasion that a Governor comes or goes but a civic right which is to be exercised with a due sense of responsibility. Though not exactly analogous to the "Freedom of City" given by English burghers the presenting of address should be placed on the same level and treated in all seriousness. But in India where cities have no freedom to confer on any citizen for the simple reason that they have little freedom themselves addresses are presented with a mechanical efficiency which would be praiseworthy were it directed to some constructive channels. The porcess is not complex. As soon as the time for the departure of a Governor approaches, two simultaneous movements take place with unfailing certainty and clock-work regularity: one a movement for the departing Governor and another, its logical outcome and counterpart, a movement for the coming one. There is not the slightest effort made to weigh the prevailing administration in a balance nor the least attempt to discriminate between its good points and its failings. A Governor goes: is that not sufficient for those who owe some "debt of gratitude" to him? A Governor comes: should not those who expect some personal favours make adequate preparations? Surely they may, for gratitude is a virtue—almost a failing—of Indians and tolerance is the quality of our public life. But they have no right to do so in the name of the City, that is all.

This extremely reasonable demand, however, is ridiculed and denounced by a local contemporary whose continued silence on this subject was disconcerting to those who have learnt to associate it with every reactionary tendency. After a fatuous and irrelevant outburst against the Nationalist Party, the journal informs the world that the proposal to present the address is opposed mainly on two grounds: because of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and of the unacceptable nature of the present political system. These are not the only grounds of the opposition but let that pass. The "Times of India" says, however, that these two things have nothing to do with the Municipality! We are asked to believe that that part of Sir George Lloyd's personality and of his administration which dealt with civic problems was entirely apart and had nothing to do with that which handled political problems. Unfortunately in no country, least of all in India—where the reins of power are still in the hands of a centralised bureaucracy—can there be such a rigid demarcation between civic and political activities of the people. Bombay is not merely a municipal area, it is a centre of civic consciousness. More, it is the capital of a Presidency whose viewpoint it ought to represent and whose interests it should safeguard. How were the precious gifts which the Governor is supposed to have bestowed on the City granted except through the medium of political machinery? If cities are to think of nothing except their own affairs, there will be an end to national politics. So much the better, would be our contemporary's reply; but unhappily most Indians have outgrown that credulous stage when they used to believe in its opinions. But there is a deeper ground of this unity. The State is not a mechanical contrivance whose functions are in water-tight compartments but an organic whole. If the centre of the organism is vitiated, so must the limbs be. If national politics are bureaucratic, civic life cannot be autonomous and creative.

Let us, however, take the illustration cited by "The Times of India" in support of its contention that the Governor has conferred incalculable benefits on Bombay. It mentions the Development schemes with the wonderful Back Bay reclamation and the excellent industrial dwellings. This, however, is meant to be taken seriously. The paper itself admits that "the time has not yet come for us to estimate his (Sir G. Lloyd's) work in detail" but with that vapid optimism and that reckless confidence in which every Governmental project is viewed by our contemporary, it sees "steady progress" in the work. When the Back Bay scheme is over—or rather if it is over—and if it justifies the huge expenditure on it, relieving the overcrowding of the Indian middle-class population to any extent, the Corporation may then have some excuse to send a congratulatory cable to Sir G. Lloyd: but not till then. As for the chawls, which also are "not perfect" according to the "Times of India," we prefer to observe silence. Eminent sociologists like Prof. Patrick Geddes and Prof. Stanley Jevons have condemned them in such vehement terms that "we fail to see" how any address can be presented even on the ground of the erection of these chawls. But even were these advantages half as genuine as our contemporary makes them out, they are not such as to outweigh the effects caused by Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment, not to speak of the callous treatment meted out to political prisoners—in which Bombay truly leads India—and the deportation of Mr. Horniman. Moreover, every Governorship can be looked upon only as a failure by India so long as it lacks that moral basis which popular consent alone can give. And so long self-respecting Indians should refuse to participate in such festivities.

THE BENGAL ARRESTS.

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A London journal, notorious for its propaganda against the Soviet Government of Russia, asserted recently that every arrested person in Russia is presumed to be guilty till he is proved to be innocent. The journal meant to suggest that in all other civilised countries, and especially in the British Empire, every arrested person is, on the contrary, presumed to be innocent till he is proved to be guilty. But the journal is apparently blind to the fact that in some parts of India at any rate the position of the subject is, whenever the bureaucracy so chooses, not very much dissimilar to that which it wrongly asserts obtains in Russia at the present day. Only yesterday we published a communique issued by the Government of Bengal stating that "the evidence in respect of the persons whose detention has been ordered under Regulation III of 1818 shall immediately be placed before two judges for their opinion as to whether there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are members of a revolutionary conspiracy and whether their being at large involves danger to the State." Now, we have only one simple question to ask of Lord Lytton's Government. Could they not have first placed before the judges all the evidence in their possession and obtained the opinion of these judges and *then* proceeded to arrest only such persons in respect of whom, in the opinion of the judges, there were reasonable grounds for believing that they were dangerous individuals? Instead of following this course, the Government have proceeded to deprive nine persons of their liberties on mere suspicion, in the expectation of discovering ultimately some at least of them to be guilty. That is to say, these persons are presumed to be guilty till the officials discover them to be innocent! The world has been assured that autocracy is dead in India and that a new era of democracy has been ushered in along with the Reforms. Yet, it is under the aegis of these very Reforms that this judicial topsy-turveydom is being perpetrated before the eyes of the whole world!

If Lord Lytton's Government have any reasonable grounds for suspecting these persons to be members of a revolutionary conspiracy, why can they not follow the open path laid down in the criminal code—of preliminary investigation of the evidence by the police and a prosecution in a regular court of law? Why are they restorting to a discredited weapon like the Regulation III of 1818? The previous uses made of this Regulation, notably in the cases of Lala Lajpatrai, Sj. Krishna Kumar Dutt, Sj. Aswini Kumar Dutt, and other Bengal leaders, must have shown to Government how grievously they had blundered in their estimate of the dangerous character of the persons detained by them. If there is any evidence of the guilt of the persons now arrested, it must be subjected to the test of a public investigation in a regularly constituted tribunal of justice. The public of India will not tolerate any more attempts at administration by "lettre de cachet." The revival of the rusty and century old weapon can only be regarded as an insult to the country. There is, however, one question which arises out of the action of the Bengal Government. Were Sir Surendranath Banerjea and other Indian Ministers consulted before the order of deportations was issued and, if they were, did they acquiesce in the decision of their Government? Lord Lytton told his Legislative Council in August last: "It has always been my practice since I assumed office to treat my Government as a whole. All questions of policy, whichever department may be responsible for them, are discussed at joint meetings." Unless Lord Lytton has turned a new leaf in the career of his Government and dropped the practice of treating the Government as a whole, the Ministers must have been consulted about the revival of the Regulation. Did they acquiesce in the proposal or did they try to dissuade their colleagues from embarking on the new policy? If they did not approve of it, did they not think it to be their duty to send in their resignation immediately by way of emphatic protest against this autocratic policy? Did they consider that mere verbal protests from them would meet the needs of the situation? No one in India in the past denounced deportations under the old Regulations more vigorously than Sir Surendranath Banerjea, when he was a simple "Mr." Banerjea. Are his countrymen to imagine that with the progress of time and in an "Era of Democracy" he thinks the revival of the policy of deportations without trial is less open to objection, simply because he is now associated with Government? It is futile on the part of Sir Surendranath and his other Indian colleagues to plead that the responsibility is not theirs but of their European colleagues. The Ministers cannot absolve themselves of their responsibility for the wrong done by the Government of which they are members. Men in their position, if the Reforms were real, would regard themselves as the natural custodians of the rights and interests of their countrymen, resist with all their might any encroachments on these rights and interests and, if their advice were rejected, would, like self-respecting men, wash their hands of the Government altogether. But that in the "New Era" resort should have been made to deportations shows how unreal the Reforms are. That in spite of these deportations the Ministers have stuck to their office proves the utter unfitness and incapacity of the Coopera or *et hoc genus omne* to protect and vindicate the liberties of the people.

Notes of the Day.

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India and the League.

The number of votes which India has secured in the election of non-permanent members of the Council of the League of Nations affords a truer index of the position India occupies in the League than all the high-sounding assurances which one receives from the Jam Saheb and other "representatives" of India about the status their country enjoys in the League. Most of the members of the League are perfectly well aware that India occupies at present a no more exalted position in the comity of nations than that of the lackey of Great Britain. It is only as a matter of courtesy and diplomatic camouflage that the "voice" of India, that is to say, the speeches of such "representatives" as the Jam Saheb and Syed Hasan Imam are heard with attention in the sessions of the Assembly. When it comes to entrusting any responsibility to the members, India, with her population of 315 millions, and who contributes a no mean share to the upkeep of the League's machinery, is left in the cold. Even Persia, who till yesterday was a pawn in the hands of the Powers, received 14 votes and China, whom the Powers are representing as on the brink of dissolution receives 10 votes. India does not get more than two votes. We wonder who took pity enough to give her even these two votes. If we deduct India's own vote given to herself, there remains only one vote to be accounted for. Could it have been the newly admitted member, Abyssinia, we wonder, who accorded this solitary vote! So long as India continues to be represented by persons, in whose selection her people have had no voice, she is bound to remain the Cinderella of the League.

Boycott of British Goods.

The "Pioneer" has been labouring hard to convince its readers that "hatred culminating in violence" is the basis of the creed of the movement to boycott British goods. It tells its readers that "experience" has shown that movements of this kind are futile "unless they are based on intimidation and backed by violence." It is unnecessary to enquire as to what exactly is the "experience" of the journal, for we know how even the mildest persuasion so long as it is directed towards objects which are distasteful to the journal, is construed by it as "intimidation" and "violence." But it would appear that somebody has been cruel enough to suggest to our contemporary that if it were truly the case that the movement is based upon violence, then our contemporary and others of its way of thinking ought to welcome the Congress resolution on boycott in their heart of hearts, instead of condemning it, since nothing is calculated to give a set-back to the cause of India's constitutional advance than violence on the part of those who advocate it. Touched to the quick, our contemporary pleads that it is "perfectly well-known" that the Reforms have been accepted by the British community in India and that there is "abundant proof" that the leaders of that community "have worked loyally to make them a success." If any one is sceptical on the point, he ought to be referred to the columns of our contemporary and other Anglo-Indian journals which claim to voice the opinion of the British community in India. Therein he will find "abundant proof" of the loyal labours of the representatives of the community to make the Reforms a "success"—such as the endorsement of the successive certifications of the Viceroy, the opposition to the reduction of the crushing military budget and the curtailment of the period of "probation" of the legislatures, and the support given to the selfish cry of the services for increased emoluments and last but not the least significant the endorsement of the action of the Imperial Government in respect of Indians in Kenya. The "Pioneer" must start with the assumption that a boycott, especially a boycott of British goods, cannot but lead to violence and the inference follows naturally that such a potentially "dangerous" movement must be nipped in the bud by means of all the legal and extra-legal weapons in the armoury of the State. That appears to be the one end and aim of the journal's argument. Give the dog a bad name and hang it!

Dr. Sapru's Forecast.

One need not quarrel with Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru's estimate of the chances of success of the Das Party's main programme—that of destroying the Councils by means of deadlocks. As Dr. Sapru observes with perfect truth, they cannot touch many subjects which are protected from the vote of the Assembly, but may create difficulties—even serious difficulties—in the way of Government with regard to those portions of the budget which are subject to the vote of the Assembly. But even to attain this much, the Party must be in a position to command a clear majority. But supposing the Party succeeds in seriously embarrassing Government, Dr. Sapru does not think that things will be allowed by the "resourceful Government" to reach the pass where repeated Viceregal certification will be necessary. If Dr. Sapru really believes that Government can successfully defy the legislature for any length of time, does he not thereby admit the absolutism of the executive and the utter unreality and worthless of the "reformed" legislature? Should it not be the duty of every Indian, be he a Liberal or Nationalist, to destroy the camouflage at the earliest possible opportunity? Yet, Dr. Sapru and his colleagues of the Liberal Party are enamoured of the Reforms and hope to achieve the salvation of their country by working them! Can bankruptcy of political wisdom go further!

Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has been sentenced to an aggregate sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half by a Poona Magistrate. Granting that the offence of which he was charged was proved and putting aside the grievance of the Maulana that due facilities were not given to him for summoning witnesses on his behalf, there is no humane person but will regard the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for such a long period for a jail offence in respect of which, as the Maulana himself pointed out during the trial, a prosecution is seldom, if ever, launched, as most cruel and indefensible from the point of view of strict justice and humanity.

A Municipal Contract.

We understand that at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation have, by a bare majority, decided to place a contract of the value of more than twenty lakhs of rupees with Messrs. Mackenzies, for the construction of asphalt roads in the city. The decision, we are further informed, has been come to without inviting public tenders. We understand that emphatic protests were made in the Committee by some of the members against the failure to invite public tenders, but on the Commissioner pressing the view that Messrs. Mackenzies had carried out the experiment in asphalt road construction to the entire satisfaction of the Municipality and that their tender was the lowest that the Committee could possibly hope to secure by public competition, the Committee is reported to have decided by a six to five majority, not to call for public tenders and to place the contract with Messrs. Mackenzies privately. We cannot deplore too strongly the attitude adopted by the Commissioner and members of the Committee who acquiesced in his suggestion not to invite public tenders. What is the Commissioner's objection to call for such tenders? In what way does the Municipality stand to lose by such action? On the other hand, is there not a grave danger of the Municipality being forced to pay an exorbitant sum because all competition has been eliminated in the arrangement? Is the sum of rupees twenty lakhs and more too insignificant to be sanctioned without much thought about economy? The attitude of the Commissioner and the majority of the Committee is not in the best interests of the Municipality and a strong protest must be made against it. The Corporation will be failing in its duty, as the custodian of the rate-payers' monies, if it does not veto the decision of the Committee and insist upon the Commissioner inviting public tenders. There are various Indian firms of standing, which should be allowed to compete for the contract and to deny whom the right to bid would be a grave injustice. The Commissioner's private opinions of the excellence of the work already done by the firm in question should not be allowed to outweigh all other considerations. If Indian firms are denied opportunities of demonstrating their fitness to undertake such work, how are we to expect them to progress at all? They want no undue preference. All they ask for is fairplay. The Corporation must insist on public tenders being invited for the work. If Messrs. Mackenzies are the only firm capable of undertaking the work, they will surely secure the contract, but let not the case of the other firms go by default.

The Postal Contract.

If it is true, as the correspondent whose letter we published yesterday stated, that the Postal authorities in Bombay have decided to continue for one year more the present contract for the conveyance of mails within the city, in spite of the considerably lower tenders submitted to them in response to their public call for tenders, the arrangement calls for more satisfactory explanation than that yet vouchsafed. Our correspondent understands that the explanation given by the authorities is that "the condition of business in general being dull and the market being fluctuating at present, the old or previous contract should be continued for one year more rather than give contract to any fresh party for a long term of seven years." Do the authorities expect, as a result of a brighter and steadier market next year, that the tenders will reach a much lower level than that touched by the present tenders or that more "substantial" tenderers than the present will come forward next year? What is it exactly that the authorities are expecting to happen next year? Is not the decision to set aside all the lower tenders in favour of the existing tender, calculated to entail a loss to the treasury at this time of extreme stringency? Is this the spirit in which the authorities are effecting retrenchment in the Department?

MAHATMA GANDHI.

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When shall there be again revealed a
Saint,
A Holy Man, a Saviour of his race,
When shall the Christ once more reveal
his face?
Gautama left his 'bode without complaint,
Till weary, hungered, desolate and faint,
He sank beneath the bo-tree with his load,
As on the Path of solitude he stood;
And Jesus died to still the sinner's plaint.
Lives there a man as faithful to his vow?
Mahatma to a bounded race of men?
Aye, Gandhi seeks his nation's soul to
free;
Unto the least. Ye do it unto Me!
Hath Buddha found in Peace *Nirvana*
now;
Or doth a Christ walk on the earth again?

BENJAMIN COLLINS WOODBURN,
in "Unity", Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

THE RUHR AND EMPIRE.

PREMIER TO REVIEW FOREIGN OUTLOOK.

LEAFIELD, Sept. 30.

With the exception of Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, who arrives on Thursday, all the Dominion Prime Ministers and other representatives of the overseas possessions at the Imperial Conference are now in London. Great interest has been aroused in the speeches which will be made at the opening sessions of the conference which will begin to-morrow. The "Observer" states that the first business will be to decide whether the opening speeches shall be published. If, as is expected, the discussion is in favour of publication, the official text of the speeches will be released to-morrow evening. The session itself will be held in private.

Mr. Baldwin is expected to deal in his opening speech with the foreign outlook generally and will, it is believed, draw attention to the results of his recent interview with M. Poincare in Paris. The "Sunday Times" says that when the reparations question and other matters concerning Germany are considered on Wednesday by the Conference, its members will be addressed among others by Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador in Berlin. There will be a discussion on the German situation. The "Sunday Times" says that with the passive resistance abandoned there is chance that the Ruhr may begin to recover something of its old productivity and that the reparations issue can be approached anew both by France and England from a fresh angle. The interest of both the countries on this issue is identical. Both are determined to get all they can out of Germany. The moment is favourable for a joint reconsideration of the German problem from a common standpoint. The present position therefore, while obscure and precarious is not without elements of hope. The end of passive resistance should mean that the occupation of the Ruhr will soon be changing in both its form and character. The restoration of confidence between London and Paris means that the policies will all henceforth be at a discount. Let England and France make a fresh survey of the whole position. If they do so, they will assuredly find that they have everything to gain by cooperation and they will also find that given cooperation, even chaos that now reigns in Germany presents no middle course, will not be beyond the united power of France and England to solve.—B.O.W.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The British delegates at the opening of the Imperial Conference will be Mr. Baldwin, Lord Salisbury, Lord Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire.—Reuter

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE THE OUTSTANDING QUESTION.

LONDON. Oct. 1.

In consequence of the number and importance of the questions on the agenda of the Imperial Conference, newspapers are by no means unanimous as to what should be regarded as the outstanding subject. The majority, however, settle on the problem of effective consulation between Britain and the Dominions os foreign policy as being of paramount concern.

The leading October reviews give the Conference the principal place and present the views of well-known writers, representing various shades of opinion.

Efforts are being made in some quarters to push the question of Imperial preference to the very forefront. It is even argued in the "Morning Post" that if the British Government fail to take a courageous step now, it will most probably have lost a chance which will never recur.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states in this comnexion that the subject will be first introduced at the Economic Conference and that the Premiers at the main Conference will deal with it as a matter of principle after receiving recommendation from their respective delegates on the Economic Conference.—Reuter.

EVINCING OF KEEN INTEREST.

LONDON. Oct. 1.

The foreign diplomatic world is manifesting keen interest in Conference though from different angles. The problems which are looming very large to the United States and Japan relate to the future of the economic ties between the Motherland and Dominions, naval balance in the Pacific, and colour bar in connection with immigration. On the contrary, European Governments are chiefly concerned with the views of the statesmen of the Dominions on the so-called isolationist movement, which is abroad. General Smuts is the only overseas Premier who is strongly in favour of the continuance of close British co-operation and intervention in European affairs. Otherwise, it is thought that the new all-British policy tempered, at most, by strong support to the League, friendship with America and expansion of British enterprise in the Far Eastern markets, will be warmly urged by the Dominions.—Reuter.

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

RUHR RESISTANCE

POINCARE'S BLUSTER

FRENCH TASK NOT ENDED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—Unveiling a war monument at Boisdailly, M. Poincare said Germany daily gave fresh proofs of her failure to understand. The Reich in proclaiming the necessity for ceasing passive resistance in the Ruhr sought to cover the retreat by a discharge of blank ammunition, but when the Reich contested the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr and accused the French and Belgians of oppressing and maltreating the inhabitants it was an audacious inversion of roles. The Reich was attributing to the French and Belgians the crimes perpetrated against the French and Belgians by the late German Governments. France must, therefore, remain on her guard. The Berlin Government could not do otherwise than end the resistance in the Ruhr. It was no longer able to finance it and it knew it ran the risk of separating the local populations from the Reich. But the grudging proclamation was inevitable and the truce meant nothing. Execution was everything. "We are waiting for Germany to act" said M. Poincare. "She has given up laying down conditions. But now it behoves her to show us she really is prepared to facilitate for us in the occupied territories the development of pledges seized. If Germany asks us to withdraw the measures taken which we consider indispensable to our security or payment of reparations, if she has *arriere pensee* that she may receive from us concession in exchange for mere words of resignation we shall not have advanced towards peace. Therefore, we must not yet come to consider our task ended. To-morrow's work is more difficult than what we have accomplished. I do not doubt that public opinion will continue to sustain by its clear sightedness and *sang froid* the French Government's resolve to obtain peace and justice. France has not yet secured victory which the treaties guaranteed her, but she will secure it. We have sworn it and shall keep our oaths."—Reuter.

BAVARIA SECEDES FROM THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Munich.—It is officially announced that the Reich laws for the protection of the Republic are no longer operative in Bavaria.—Reuter.

"BUBBLING OVER"

LATEST BAVARIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, October 1.

The situation in Bavaria shows signs of bubbling over as a consequence of the defiant attitude adopted towards the Reich by Dr. Von Kahr's suspension of the Executive regulations based on the Reich's martial law decree. This is highly resented in Berlin and condemned as illegal. The Berlin Press is calling upon the Stressmann Cabinet to act firmly and uncompromisingly.

A MUNICH INCIDENT.

A significant incident occurred, yesterday, in Munich on the occasion of the visit of ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht to unveil a war memorial in the presence of 20,000 soldiers. Ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht and his wife were not only attended by Dr. Von Kahr who is a staunch monarchist but also by the Premier, Dr. Von Knilling and General Lossow who is the Reich's own Dictator at Munich. The ex-Crown Prince was greeted with thunderous shouts of "Long live King Rupprecht, and "Long live the Queen."

Dr. Von Kahr has further angered the Central Government by repressing and disarming the Socialist organisations who oppose the restoration of monarchy in Bavaria.—Reuter.

RIOTS AT KUESTRIN.

NATIONALIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Berlin.—The revolutionary movement originated by Nationalist organisations has broken out in Kuestrin, 50 miles from Berlin. The insurgents attempted to disarm the garrison there and occupy the fortress, but were repulsed. Nationalist leaders have been arrested by the Reichswehr whose commander has summoned reinforcement of the Reichswehr from the neighbouring towns. Teroops have been ordered to suppress the revolt. The Minister of Defence has imposed censorship on military news.—Reuter.

POLICE CHARGE DEMONSTRATORS AT DUSSELDORF.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, October 1.

Berlin.—Four policemen (and 12 Separatists) have been killed and a large number wounded at Dusseldorff as the result of a conflict in which the former charged a big body of the demonstrators who had journeyed thither by special trains with the expected object of proclaiming the Rhineland Republic. It is reported that French troops in armoured cars intervened after a police charge and arrested them.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent's version adds that the demonstrators marched through empty streets, the public having generally complied with the Trade Union's request to absent themselves as a protest. Many of the demonstrators were armed, having disarme

(Continued on next page.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL

CHINA'S PROTEST

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Geneva.—In connection with the election of Uruguay, Brazil, Belgium, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia and Spain as non-permanent members of the Council of the League it is noteworthy that China, which obtained only ten votes, has been eliminated for the ensuing year in favour of Czecho-Slovakia whose representative. Doctor Benes, has been active on the Reduction of Aramaments committee, while Persia and India with 14 and 2 votes respectively and Netherlands with 4 were also unsuccessful. The Chinese delegation has protested against China's failure to be re-elected asserting that the principle of geographical distribution of non-permanent members has not been respected. The protest deplores the restriction of choice of the non-permanent members of the Council as depriving the Council of near and important cooperation of at least one Asiatic State. It fears the non-observance of this principle may discourage the Far Eastern States and hopes that a possible consequent lack of interest in the League in China will not change into a temporary or even permanent abstention which would be most regrettable in the interest of all.—Reuter.

AMBASSADORS' DECISION.

GREEK GOVT'S. PROTESTATION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

London.—A message from Athens says it is semi-officially stated that a Greek Note replying to the decision of the conference of Ambassadors was handed to the French Minister on September 29th. It most strongly protests against the decision and disputes the allegation that Greek officials failed in their duty. It asserts that it is the general conviction that the crime at Janina was committed by Albanian assassins whom it is impossible to apprehend in view of the proximity of the Albanian territory. The note complains that the penalty is excessive and urges the conference to submit the decision to the court of international justice at the Hague.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN FASCISTA PARTY.

SGR. ROCCA'S EXPULSION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Rome.—A crisis in the Fascista Party which has been latent for many months has come to a head with the expulsion of Sgr. Rocca on the 29th September from the Fascist Grand Council for "indiscipline and political unworthiness." Sgr. Rocca is an ex-anarchist who served in the ranks during war time and was one of the first fifty-two who with Sgr. Mussolini started the Fascist movement. The Fascisti is divided into two parties, one the Die-hards or "Savages," led by Sgr. Farinacci who wish to maintain the Fascista as a sectarian corporation. The other is led by Sgr. Rocca and wishes to change the Fascisti from a warlike into a political body, willing to collaborate with any party having the same fundamental ideas of reconstruction of the country. Sgr. Mussolini, whose action in supporting Sgr. Rocca and demanding the resignation of the executive has generally been approved, is credited with the intention of transforming the entire Fascist organisiation and adapting it to the peace requirements especially with a view to avoiding conflicts with the State authorities.—Reuter.

REPRESSION OF MUSLIMS IN WEST THRACE.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT'S REPRISAL.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Constantinople.—The Government has decided to seize the establishments and factories in the Constantinople zone belonging to the Greeks who are about to be exchanged. The seizure is alleged to be reprisal for the harsh treatment of the Moslems in West Thrace.—Reuter.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

LONDON'S NEW POWER STATION.

LEAFIELD, Sept. 30.

It is announced that the building contract for the erection of a new super power station at Barkingtear, London which will cost over a million pounds to complete has been awarded. The new station which is one of the capital stations comprised in the plan of reorganisation of London's electricity supply will have capacity nearly equal to the present consumption in the London area.. In order to carry the current from the station to the south London area a special tunnel of seven feet in diameter and sixty feet deep is to be built under the Thames.—B.O.W.

RECORD ACROPLANE FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Marseilles.—The French dirigible "Dixmude" landed at Cuers this morning at 6-30 after a continuous flight of 118 hours 41 minutes thus beating the R34's world record of 108 hours 12 minutes. The "Dixmude" left Cuers at 7.55 on the morning of September 25th and crossed the Mediterranean to Algeria and Tunis. It then flew over the Sahara as far as Tuggurt and then recrossed to Toulon and finally to Paris.—Reuter.

INDIA OF TO-DAY

SIR T. SAPRU'S SURVEY

POSITION OF LIBERALS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in an article in the "Asiatic Review" on the coming elections says that he fails to see how the Das Party can succeed in destroying the Councils. They cannot touch many subjects which are protected from the vote of the Assembly, but they may create considerable difficulties in the way of Government with regard to those portions of the budget which are subject to the vote of the Assembly. It would be interesting to see how the non-co-operators are able to give effect to the threat to compel Government to carry on the administration and pass measures by the Viceroy's power of certification. Dr. Sapru does not think that things will reach that pass or will be allowed by the resourceful Government to reach that pass, but should the situation arise in which it is clear that there are serious dead-locks which are embarrassing to Government or which will paralyse the administrative machinery, the whole position is bound to be carefully examined.

THE CENTRAL FACT.

The central fact of the situation is that so far as the achievement of the Dominion status is concerned both the Liberals and the non-co-operators will exercise the utmost possible pressure on the Government, the material difference being in the character of that pressure. He expresses the opinion that the zamindars will generally be more inclined to support the Liberals in the methods they may pursue. Therefore the question of further advance will be the burning topic of the new Assembly and the Councils and matters may come to a head within the next two years. Dr. Sapru maintains that the idea that all political development in the constitution of India must mean for a long time to come substitution of the Indian oligarchy for the European oligarchy is taking a narrow view of the situation and implies certain confusion of thought. He points out that the transfer of power to this oligarchy cannot altogether be divorced from the simultaneous effort to expand the electorate and the obligation to educate the electorate.

MASSES AND CLASSES.

Dr. Sapru emphasises that the masses are not so unintelligent as they are assumed to be; they are naturally shrewd and able to understand their interests. The outstanding feature of the Indian situation is the enormous influence for good or evil which the educated classes have acquired with the masses in the last few years. The fact must be reckoned that the educated classes cannot be treated any longer on a footing of microscopic minority. It was impossible that the microscopic minority should have given all trouble that the Government of India had had to face in the last few years unless there had been the backing of what is called the uneducated classes.

Dr. Sapru maintains that the extent of the Hindu-Muslim dissensions has been grossly exaggerated and expresses the opinion that anyhow unless a serious attempt is made by Hindus, Muslims and the Government to remove these differences by going to the root cause those differences cannot be removed merely by the postponement of the question of advance. Undoubtedly there is a remarkable growth of political consciousness and feeling among the Muslims. It is not that they are opposed to self-government but they want their interests to be properly safeguarded, and it is for the responsible statesmen to provide protection for those interests in any revision of the situation just as much as it will be the duty of the framers of the future constitution to safeguard the interests of other minorities. The situation, therefore, which wil be created when the new councils come into existence, will call for the exercise of the highest constructive statesmanship.—Reuter.

HEAVY FOG IN THE CHANNEL.

SERIES OF BOAT COLLISIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

An extraordinary series of collisions occurred in heavy fog in the Channel. Two small vessels were sunk and three men are missing. A number of ships were badly damaged but succeeded in reaching port. The outward bound Cunarder "Scythia" was obliged to return to Liverpool with the passengers as a result of a collision with the homeward bound White Star boat "Cedric" in a dense fog off the south coast of Ireland.—Reuter.

WOES OF BHAGUR.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DEOLALI, Oct. 1.

The secretary, Bhagur Association wires: The inhabitants of Bhagur assembled in public meeting have requested the Government to expedite the issue of the notification excluding the village from Cantonment limits in accordance with the declaration of the Government's intentions. They further appeal to the Government to take steps as early as possible for framing a scheme of sanitation in consonance with the wishes of the people of the village as prayed for in the resolution passed on 12th August last. The meeting further notes with profound regret and surprise that criminal cases from the village are still being tried by the Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, and urges that the criminal jurisdiction over the village should at once be handed over to the Magistrate in charge of the Nasik Taluka and Sub-Division.

SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE

POSITION EXPLAINED

NO IMMEDIATE CAMPAIGN CONTEMPLATED.

Dr. Kitchlew sends the following to the Press:—As there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the meaning of the resolution regarding Civil Disobedience passed by the special session of the Congress. I take this opportunity of elucidating the exact position with regard to Civil Disobedience. In the first place, it must be remembered that the resolution, passed by the Congress, was passed after the compromise had been effected. Secondly, the support given to the resolution by the leaders of both parties was unanimous. Barring a few gentlemen from the Punjab and other places the resolution was carried by an over-whelming majority and was thus given practically unanimous support by the entire body of Congress delegates. The Committee, it must not be forgotten, is one of the most representative that could be had, including the names of Moulana Mohamed Ali, Deshbandhu Das, Babu Rajendra Pershad, Sardar Mangal Singh, Sjt. Vallabbhai Patel, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and myself. Thirdly, the object for which the Committee has been formed has been clearly stated in the resolution which runs as follows:—

"This Congress resolves that the following Committee be formed forthwith to organise an effective campaipn of Civil Disobedience and to advise and regulate the action of provinces organising similar provincial or local campaigns for the speedy attainment of Swaraj which alone can guarantee the restoration of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners to liberty as well as the freedom of the *Jazirut-ul-Arab* and a satisfactory settlement of the Punjab wrong."

There is no vagueness about the terms of the resolution which are both explicit and (?) The Committee's first concern is to tour India in order to ascertain the condition of the country. No immediate campaign is contemplated, unless a situation arises in particular localities where the launching of a campaign of Civil Disobedience would both be feasible and practical and at the same time in the best interests of the country.

THE PLAN OF ACTION.

Already the Government have commenced to obstruct our work by holding up, in some cases, even the least innocuous of telegrams. Nevertheless we shall proceed with our work undeterred and with a singleness of purpose. The immediate plan of action is to work up the constructive Programme with vigour, to help the Committee formed for the purpose of boycotting British goods, to collect money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, to carry on strenuous propaganda for cementing Hindu-Muslim Unity and to create a proper atmosphere for the launching of a campaign of Civil Disobedience. The Committee will under no circumstances take up the fight on the lines of Civil Disobedience unless it is obliged to do so by the action of the Government. The Nabha question, of course, stands upon its own merits. I have already communicated with all members of the Civil Disobedience Committee, requesting them to inform me of their opinions in regard to the developments at Nabha, which have culminated in the arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Santanam and Mr. A. T. Gidvani. The final verdict with regard to the Nabha affair will depend entirely upon the decision arrived at by the Committee. Meanwhile, in response to my appeal I am receiving applications from Congress and Khilafat workers who are desirous of helping us in the task we have undertaken. Their names are being duly registered in the office and I call upon all Nationalists who are willing to help us to send in their names without delay.

BERAR P. C. C.

UPPHOLDS DELHI DECISION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 1.

At a meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Amraoti on the 30th September the following resolutions were adopted: This Committee congratulates the congressmen on their statesmanship in adopting a resolution sanctioning Council-entry and voting at the poll at the ensuing Council election in case of all Congressmen who hold pro-Council view and thus bringing about a salutary compromise between the two important parties in the Congress camp and putting an end to the controversy that unfortunately divided the nation during the last few months.

This Committee further resolves that all Congressmen barring those that fall under the exceptions made in the Congress resolution should make an earnest effort to hel the candidates set up by the Provincial Council of the Swarajya Party in the coming election. The various committees in the province are hereby called upon to cooperate with the Swarajya Party to make the ensuing elections entirely successful fo the candidates of the Swarajya Party.

This Committee further calls upon all the Congress organisations and Congress men in the province to abstain from carrying propaganda against elections to the Councils in obedience to the Congress resolution.

With reference to flood relief, the Committee authorised the President to issue an appeal and asked the District Committees to collect funds.

INTERPRETATION OF DELHI COMPROMISE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI. Oct. 1.

In a general meeting held on 30th Sept., the Berar Provincial Congress Committee adopted by a majority a resolution calling upon Congressmen with no "religious or conscientious objections" to support and elect Swaraj party candidates in the ensuing council elections and ordering subordinate bodies to co-operate with the Swaraj party in carrying on their electioneering campaign. Sjt Wamanrao Joshi and other non-cooperators strongly objected to and protested against the adoption of the resolution which, in their opinion, was throughly inconsistent with the sprit and letter of the compromise resolution ptssed by the Delhi special Congress. Sjt. Wamanrao also suggested that the question of interpretation be referred to the All-India Congress Committee for decision, but the Behar P.C.C., mostly composed of Swaraj party men, refused to adopt this course as they were afraid that the All-India Congress Committee would not decide in their favour and they would be obliged to forego all the advantage of their being in a majority on the committee.

Sjt. Wamanrao has appealed to the A.I.C.C. and is awaiting a reply. The Swaraj party members seem to think the situation to be quite safe, being sure that the A.I.C.C.'s decision, even if unfavourable to them, would not come before the elections are over.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

SENTENCED TO 2½ YEARS R.I.

CO-ACCUSED GETS 3 MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, by Mr. G. N. Athre, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in the case in which Hasrat Mohani, a political prisoner, undergoing sentence in the Yerrowda Central Prison, was charged under Section 161, I. P. C. (bribing a public servant), and with the breach of the Prisons' Act in that he bribed a convict warder, named Syphan Russool, to carry a letter to a barber living in the Central Street, Poona Cantonment. Hasrat Mohani was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 161, and to six months' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 42 of the Prisons' Act, the sentences to run consecutively.

CO-ACCUSED GETS 3 MONTHS.

Syphan Russool, the co-accused, who accepted the bribe from Hasrat Mohani, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under each charge.

"NO PROGRAMME YET."

BY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

No programme has yet been drafted by the Civil Disobedience Committee, writes the Amritsar correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette." The headquarters of the Committee is located at the residence of its convener, Dr. Kitchlew. It is further understood that a suitable building for its offices is not available, while a search for workers is also being carried on. Participation in the Akali activities at Jaito has been deprecated by several Committee members, nor do the Akalis themselves like the idea.

Local dealers show no enthusiasm for having their shops picketed as they declare that trade is on the eve of a boom and outsiders are coming in increasing numbers to purchase piece-goods and other winter requirements. Some merchants even approached the Civil Disobedience Committee leaders to abandon this item.

It is further understood that formal resignations of some of the active members from amongst the S. G. P. C. members are shortly expected which is meant to provide a safeguard against their arrests.

LOYAL TO LALA LAJPAT RAI.

NO-CHANGERS' ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

In a letter addressed to Lala Lajpat Rai, prominent No-Changers of the Punjab offer themselves to follow Lala Lajpat Rai's command as regards the Council-entry question. Opposed as they are as before to Council-entry and differ as they do from the Lalaji on this matter, they have decided to surrender their personal views out of respect and esteem for the Lalaji and also to keep up solidarity in the Congress ranks.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The Committee appointed by the Congress to enquire into the matter of Hindu-Muslim differences, begins work at Sharanpur from October 2nd. Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, one of the members of the committee, being laid up with fever, is not joining the committee.

He has wired to the Working Committee to appoint another in his place.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN SURAT.

SJT. PATEL EXPLAINS CONGRESS RESOLUTION,

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, Oct. 1.

The election campaign on behalf of the Swaraj Party is going on briskly in Surat. Mr. V. J. Patel was here, yesterday, and addressed a large meeting, explaining the Congress resolutions regarding the boycott of Empire goods and Council-entry. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is touring in Surat and Kaira as a nominated candidate for the Assembly of the Gujarat Swaraj Party.

THE TURKISH PEACE.

MR. PICKTHALL PRESIDES AT A LONDON BANQUET.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Anglo-Ottoman Society, which for eleven years has been championing the cause of Turkey and Islam, has just held an interesting function. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and President of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, that Society gave a Dinner at Pinoli's Restaurant, London, and among the numerous attendance could be counted: Lt. Commander Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., Col. D. C. Phillott, Capt. E. H. Guffin, D.S.O. Capt. Sutherland, Capt. Dixon Johnson, Mr. Arnold Lupton (an ex-member of Parliament), Prof. H. M. Leon, Mr. Leonard Whittall (Smyrna) Mr. A. P. Tully (Constantinople), Mr. G. S. Dara, (editor of "Hind"), Miss Edith Durham (Albanian Committee) Miss Dorothy Evans (Women's International League), Yakub Khan (Imam) Mr. G. Ardajani representing the Persian Legation and Mr. Mohd. Safdar Khan representing the Afghanistan Legation.

Mr. Arthur Field, the Secretary, read many telegrams and letters of apology from notable sympathisers, including Lord Mowbray and Sir Graham Bower, and from the Charge d'Archives of the Turkish Embassy, Chevky Pasha.

CONGRATULATION TO KHALIFA.

Mr. Pickthall said the meeting was held to celebrate the Turkish peace. Turkey was the protagonist of Islam, and had been that of all Asia in its struggle to maintain its identity against the invasions of the West. The Society took great comfort and joy from the Turkish success for this Turkish treaty was the first in which an Eastern country was treated as the equal of the Western. That was a miracle, or very nearly one, and it was due to the marvellous efforts of Mustafa Kemal and the resolution and courage of the nation which stood at his back. The President moved that a telegram of congratulation should be sent to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and to H. M. the Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan. This was unanimously approved.

A TREATY BASED ON PRINCIPLE.

Lt.-Commander Hon. J. M. Kenworthy R.N., M.P., congratulated the Society on convening such a gathering for such a purpose. The Treaty of Lausanne was the only one arising out of the late war that had any signs of statesmanship or permanence. It was the only one of the peace treaties pretending to be based on a principle. The tardy recognition of the importance to the British Empire of friendship and justice towards Islam was, however, not due to a change of heart. Nor was it due to the efforts of their association to stir up public opinion in England. It was the effect of the resolution of the Turkish people to fight to the last against their virtual extinction. The victories of Kemal Pasha and the diplomacy of Ismet Pasha have realised a treaty which has afforded a truce to the East. Commander Kenworthy went on to refer to Mr. Pickthall's impending return to India to resume charge of that important organ, The "Bombay Chronicle." It was a tribute to English mentality that a journal could be published in English in that country, of such a nature as the "Chronicle." Mr. Pickthall's position in India was one of the greatest service to them in Enland, and they hoped that Mr. Pickthall, assisted by his charming wife, would go forward in their work undeterred by the growlings of the Anglo-Indian Press. He wanted these to tell the Indian people on his testimony as a Member of Parliament, that the Indian Labour member Mr. Saklatvala had already made a considerable mark in the House of Commons.

Mr. Saklatvala was unable to address the meeting owing to a slight throat attack, following on a speaking campaign. Great interest was shown in this, his first attendance after a trip to Russia. He was accompanied to the dinner by Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala, and among the guests were noticed Mrs. Kenworthy, Mrs. Lupton, Miss Field and Mrs. Leon. Whittall, while the President was joined by Mrs. Muriel Pickthall.

AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA.

Mr. Pickthall asked the representatives of Persia and Afghanistan to say a few words. Persia was an old friend of England and it was a very happy thing that we seemed to be returning to our old friendships. As to Afghanistan, the first Afghan Legation ever established in England was now set up in the Imperial city. He sincerely hoped that the last shot had been fired between the brave soldiers of Afghanistan and India.

Mr. Arnold Lupton joined in the welcome to the Persian and Afghan representatives. Reverting to India he said that the very best course for us to take in that country was to institute, while the power was still in our hands, full freedom of the Press to discuss the Government and all its agents. A Government which seeks by direct or by indirect means to suppress criticism of its actions or of the acts of its officials tends to keep itself ignorant of the grievances of the country. A gigantic effort should also be made to increase the wealth of the people. Some people seemed to believe that it was a good principle of Government to keep people poor. "The more you starve them the better you can keep them down" seemed to be their motto. In his opinion this was wrong. The poverty of India arose from incapacity, ignorance and indifference in the system of Government, not from any principle.

Mr. Mohd. Safdar Khan, of the Afghanistan Legation, thanked the gathering for its interest in the two legations represented, and desired to repeat the very well known feelings of his country towards the Turkish State. They were glad that England had at last appreciated the seriousness of Turkey's fight for freedom and that Turkey was not bluffing.

'NOT ONLY FOR TURKEY BUT FOR ALL ASIA.'

This peace was not only for Turkey, but for all Asia. When they of Afghanistan were fighting for their own independence they did not forget their brothers of Turkey. A striking instance of their fraternal sympathy was afforded by the greeting sent to Ghazi Mustapa Kemal by His Majesty the Amir. At the signing of the Peace Treaty there were great rejoicings in Afghanistan. The Amir referred to Mustafa Kemal as the saviour of Islam.

BAREFACED MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

Referring to India, Mr. Safdar Khan said the attitude of the British Press was rather disappointing. There appeared to be too ready credence accorded to unfounded stories. Many journals, which one would have thought above it, repeated the same kind of baneful misrepresentations that had been circulated about Turkey. Europe was proud of its thought and intelligence, but its greatest need was spiritual education. In that respect the East had not to learn from the West. The European powers ought to leave the Eastern peoples free to live their own lives. In conclusion he said that his Government joined with the meeting in congratulations to Turkey on the attainment of peace and freedom.

MEETING AT ANDERTON'S HOTEL LONDON.

Speaking at a meeting convened by the Anglo-Ottoman Society (which we learn is about to change its title to Anglo-Turkish Society) Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall said:

We have for over ten years worked for peace with Turkey. At times we were regarded as busybodies, at other times as something very nearly seditious; but we went on unperturbed by criticism, because we felt we were really doing a good work for our country.

We loved the East, and we were horrified to see the Government of England acting as if the peoples of the East were of no account. We saw lies circulated about the East without a word of protest, except perhaps our own. This we felt was all wrong, because we ought to create the best relationship between East and West.. The intercourse we valued, it should be said, was one having a basis of humanity or religion, and not of profit or gain. A Great Eastern power such as that of the British Empire at one time acted as if it coolly assumed that Muslims were savages: in using the word savages I, of course, mean a class who are assumed to have no human rights. That attitude was wrong from top to bottom. Our Western methods imposed on Easern peoples prevent the development of their natural gifts. The usual retort takes the form of vaunting the blessed gift of education. Education is a great thing, truly, but the East must be free to develop it in its own way.

WHAT ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY STOOD FOR.

The Anglo-Ottoman Society stood for the emancipation of the East, because only by that liberation can Asia pay her contribution to world culture, world thought, and even world wealth. At this moment Asia, the mother of the world, is struggling for the chance to express herself.

We are satisfied with the Lausanne treaty so far as it concerns Turkey and so far as it accords this opportunity for self-expression; but a reconciliation with the East has yet to be effected. We want a real self-determination for the Arab provinces without the cruel farce of mandates foisting on the populations systems they do not desire. We hope that a system of British justice will be extended to the Eastern parts, indeed to all parts, of the British dominion.

If in the preliminaries of war the Government of India had occupied a position similar to that of the Government of Australia, a huge mass of lives and treasure would have been saved to the world. For India has always been opposed to the Anti-Turkish policy of England, and, would if it has been on the proper footing to do it, have exercised a controlling influence over policies so bad for the whole Empire, as well as inherently unjust

We congratulate the Khalifa on his new and glorious position,—and Mustafa Kemal Pasha on the attainment of a great opportunity for his nation, acquired largely by his own magnificent skill and devotion. Still more, however, do we congratulate the Government of India on its return to a policy of reason in its relations with a Muslim State.

A MUNICIPAL CONTRACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is it a fact that the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee have decided to place contracts of asphalt roads of value exceeding 20 lakhs with Messrs. Mackenzies at rates settled in private negotiations?

If so, why are the Commissioner and the Committee unwilling to call for public tenders and give chance to others especially to Indian contractors?

It is contended that rates now agreed upon are lower than what it cost the Municipality when the experiment in asphalt construction roads was made a few months back. But is it not a fact that the same firm did the experiment on cost plus percentage basis?

Even if the rates be fair and reasonable, why shun public competition?

Is not the asphalt construction highly simple and does it require any complicated machinery? Whatever machinery is required has not the Municipality got the same in its possession or cannot any other ordinary contractor easily arrange for it himself?

As regards Messrs. Mackenzies being sole agents for asphalt, is it not true that the cost of this asphalt coating is very small in proportion to other items of work which are being every day done by other contractors? Cannot any other contractor buy asphalt from the sole agents or import from abroad, by paying the agency commission to the Agents? Is not Improvement Trust at present following the same method?

Is it a fact that works of considerable value, but even of ordinary simple nature, are being done and intended to be done in future departmentally under the Municipal Development Department 2? Are not the cost and waste incurred by the Development Department sufficient to make the Municipality realize the simple truth that contract system is almost always cheaper than departmental work?

Can the Commissioner point out a single instance when departmental work has been cheaper? Will the City Fathers rise to the occasion and demand that public tenders must be invited in case of costly enterprise like the one proposed?—Yours, etc.

"ECONOMY."

AFTER THE DISASTER.

FINANCIAL STABILITY RESTORED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Tokio.—The Finance Department announces the discontinuance of a moratorium the districts affected by the earthquake "a financial stability has been secured to remarkable degree."

COLONIAL INSURANCE

PLEA FOR RELAXATION OF BOYCOTT.

CORPORATION POSTPONES DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when it was decided that Nawab's Tank which was now filled in, and which had an interesting history of its own, should be used as a garden for the use of the public and that it be named after the donor.

A great deal of discussion took place on the Commissioner's plea for the exclusion of the New Zealand Insurance Company from the operation of the boycott resolution recently passed by the Corporation. The Commissioner's desire, he said, was to do justice and nothing else. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's resolution for not approving of the Commissioner's proposal met with opposition from the European members, who, however, expressed their "sympathy" for Indians and their anxiety for justice and equity to all not excluding even Indians. The European opposition found support from some Indians as well. Mr. Petit, however, wanted more information before they could make up their minds definitely either way. This last view found support in the Corporation and Mr. Petit's amendment for postponement of the discussion, until more information was to hand, was passed by a large majority.

NAWAB TANK SITE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Mirza Sulleiman Shah stating "that he is the grandson of the last King of Delhi, being the son of Mirza Fakhroo, the then heir-apparent to the Moghul Emperor, Bahadur Shah and that he was interned in Bombay since the year 1863; that the Nawab's tank situated at Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, was built in the year 1790 by Nawab Ayaz Ali Khan Bahadur; that there was a vast extent of land adjacent to the tank being the property of the said Nawab; that the tank was dedicated by him for public purposes; that the land adjacent to it was still in the possession of Nawab Ahmed Ali Ayaz, son of Nawab Ayaz Ali, and that he (the applicant) married the daughter of Nawab Ahmed Ali Ayaz in 1867; that his wife and her father, after their deaths, have been buried near the tank, a piece of land being allotted for that purpose; and that he is their only relative; that he understands that the tank was filled in by the Municipality and was sold to the Bombay Port Trust; that the Port Trust has sold a portion of it to some third party who has constructed buildings thereon; and that the remaining land has been used by the Port Trust for housing its own employees. He pointed out that the said land was sold to the Port Trust by the Municipality without his knowledge and consent and without giving due notice of the sale thereof to him as being the lawful heir and the owner of the land; that the piece of land where the tombs of the said Nawab Ahmed Ali Ayaz and others exist is under his care and that he claims the piece of land as his own. He requested the Corporation to make enquiries into the matter and pass the necessary orders."

The Commissioner in his letter stated that the site of the Tank was reserved as an open space, and he wanted to make some improvements costing about Rs. 5,820. He proposed placing benches and providing public conveniences there.

Mr. Hussanally Rahimtoolah moved that the Commissioner's letter be approved together with the recommendations contained therein, and that the tank be named after Nawab Ali Ayaz.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment referring the question to the Roads Committee.

After some discussion the original proposition was passed.

FAVOUR FOR AN INSURANCE CO.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that he had placed insurance for 2½ lakhs with two Companies registered in New Zealand, and that the Minister in charge of Customs in New Zealand had written him the following letter:

"I understand that you have explained to the Corporation that the treatment of His Majesy's Indian subjects by the Government of this Dominion is neither unjust nor humiliating; but that the Corporation has asked for an authoritative statement from this Government on the subject.

His Majesty's Indian subjects in this Dominion enjoy (with one exception) all the rights and privileges of citizenship without any distinction whatsoever.

After one year's residence, like other British Subjects, they acquire full political status entitling them to be registered as electors and to vote at the election of Members of Parliament. They have full access to our Courts and may sue or be sued. They may acquire, hold and dispose of land in the usual way. The sole privilege they do not have is any right to an Old Age Pension. That this Dominion should not assume an obligation to provide an Old Age Pension for Indians is I submit neither unjust nor humiliating.

In moving the above resolution Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta is reported to have referred to the visit of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri. It is proper therefore to quote from a speech made by the Right Honourable gentleman at a luncheon in his honour given by this Government. He said:—

"Our people here are not subject to any disabilities at all: you are treating them already with justice and fairness and I have no complaint to make."

It is of course well known that Indians may not enter this Dominion without a permit. (See section 5. Immigration Restriction Act, 1920). But the provisions of that Act do not apply to Indians only but affect all other persons and classes of persons covered by the section. Moreover, these provisions are in accordance with the policy decided upon at the Imperial Conference, 1918. At that Conference the following resolution was agreed to:—

'It is an inherent function of the Government of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restrictions on Immigration from any of the other communities.'"

The Commissioner, therefore, asked that the Companies might be excluded from the operation of the Corporation's resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the Corporation did not approve of the exclusion of the New Zealand Insurance Company. He had thought that the Commissioner was a very busy officer who could find very little time to concern himself with such small things as the insurance in a Colonial Company, because it was excluded from their patronage. While the letter of the Minister was good, on the facts of the case, he was not at all in favour of the exclusion. It was stated that Indians had all the privileges except one or two, that was to say they were excluded from the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act. Was it meant that Indians who were old were not to get any help from the State and were to die of starvation. It was also stated that it was of course well known that Indians could not enter the Dominions without a permit. The sting lay on the words "of course," for the permit was as difficult as possible to obtain. They knew that Mr. Manilal Doctor was turned out of the Dominions where he wanted to settle down. And they had the statement of Mahatma Gandhi that nobody could be justified in turning out a man like Mr. Manilal. If he was treated as an undesirable emigrant then the insurance company should be treated as an undesirable company.

FOR RIGID SWADESHI.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi, seconding, said after the expression of public opinion on the question it was not proper for them to be in a hurry in excluding the Company from the scope of the resolution. By passing the Commissioner's recommendations they would be doing a great injustice to Indians.

Mrs Harry Hodgkinson said Indians were treated with "justice and sympathy" in that Colony.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the Corporation had passed a resolution to place all insurance with Indian Companies. In face of that resolution he did not see any use in passing Mr. Jamnadas' resolution. He moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. J. G. Nensey said the Municipal Commissioner had once told them that only one lakh of insurance was placed with Colonial Companies and now it was stated to be 2½ lakhs. As long as there were Indian Insurance Companies to take up all insurance they might place with them, he did not think they should give their business to foreign companies.

Dr. J. Cursetji Lillaowalla moved that the Company be excluded from the operations of the previous resolution. He did not think that any good could be done to India by passing the resolution.

This was seconded by Mr. Winterbotham.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said he had not expected any controversy on such a question as this. Their attitude ought to be such that they should not place any business with any Colonial Insurance Company. They ought to place all their business with a Swadeshi Company.

THE COMMISSIONER AND JUSTICE.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was his business in dealing with the Corporation to see that the principles of justice and equality were observed. He had told them already that they were wrong in passing a resolution excluding Colonial Companies. If New Zealand was treating Indians fairly then New Zealand was entitled, just as a matter of courtesy, to be excluded from their resolution. There was sense in boycotting a Colony which ill-treated Indians, but not New Zealand which was not treating them badly. He did not think it mattered the least if they did not give the business to that Company, but they should be fair. As for old age pensions, he could not tell them definitely whether Europeans were excluded from the benefits of the Act.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they had not enough information to vote for the amendment. But on the face of it they would be doing wrong in excluding the Company from the operations of their resolution. He wanted more information before coming to a definite decision and he moved an amendment that the consideration of the matter be postponed.

Mr. Petit's amendment was adopted as a substantive resolution.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The Corporation then passed the following resolutions:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the Recreation Ground which is to be shortly prepared on the Mustan Tank site should be called 'Mustan Shah Baug' and that a suitable board or boards bearing that name be displayed in a conspicuous place or places on the ground.

"That the Commissioner be requested to arrange for big shady trees being planted all round the Recreation Ground by the side of the fence.

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate with the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities and draw their attention to the great nuisance and annoyance caused at the Colaba Railway Station, especially in the morning hours between 8 and 11 o'clock, by the Railway Porters sweeping Railway Compartments of the trains when they steam in the station whereby the passengers wishing to travel by the outgoing trains are besmeared with all sorts of dust and dirt and the platforms are covered with all sorts of refuse and rubbish cleared fom the compartments causing insanitation all over.

"That the Municipal Commissioner be further requested to point out to the Railway authorities that in the interest of sanitation and cleanliness it would be well if Railway carriages are cleaned of refuse and rubbish at some place outside the platforms and before the trains are brought in the station."

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOMES.

"That a Committee of the following 4 members be formed called the "Maternity Homes Committee" and the members be requested to visit at least twice a month the Municipal Maternity Homes in the City, to interview the patients, receive complaints if any, and generally to supervise the external administration and workers of the said Homes but the said Committee shall not interfere with the medical staff in the treatment of the patients and the Committee be requested to make a report to the Corporation in case it detects any irregularity, inefficiency or impropriety in the administration or working of the Maternity Homes and take necessary steps to remove or redress any legitimate grievances or complaints of the public:—(1) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; (2) Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson (3) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and (4) Miss Bachubai Lotwalla."

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day, when June and July agenda will be taken up.

OBITUARY.

Sir Henry Babington Smith is dead.—Reuter.

[Sir Henry Babington Smith was born on 29th January 1863. After a brilliant record at the University, he started his political career as Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer (1891). He was the representative of various public and Government organisations at a number of International and Continental Conferences. He piloted the Royal Commission on Civil Service (1915) and was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Currency (1919).]

NABHA AFFAIRS

TRIAL OF THE LEADERS.

Pandit Kapildeva Malviya wires from Amballa under date the 1st instant:—

I was allowed a fairly long interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Nabha Prison on 28th ultimo. I also met Achariya Gidwani and Mr. Santanam in the Court the same day. They submitted statements in the case under Section 188 and declined to offer defence and lead evidence as non-cooperators. On the 29th Sept. the case under section 145 C. P. C. was taken up before another magistrate. This is a warrant case but neither warrant nor notice was served on the accused. They were suddenly taken from one court to another at 8 p.m. after two hearings, during the morning and afternoon, of the case under section 188 C. P. C.

MAGISTRATE'S KNOWLEDGE OF LAW.

The case under section 145 was resumed yesterday, before the District Magistrate Jaiton. The Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector and another witness were examined as prosecution witnesses. When the prosecution evidence had finished, the Court asked the accused to submit written statement. Pandit Jawaharlal told the Court that it was a warrant case, and the charge must be framed first. The Magistrate did not understand until the Court Inspector explained. Then the charge under Section 145 was framed in the words of the section different from words used by the witnesses. Pandit Jawaharlal asked for a copy of the statement of the witnesses and offered payment. The Magistrate disallowed. Discussion followed the Magistrate persisting and asserting that it was against law. Mr. Santanam asked against what law. The Magistrate replied, against Nabha Law. The Court Inspector suggested to the magistrate to allow a copy but the magistrate still persisted. Pandit Jawaharlal put formally a written application and wanted a written order because he wanted to mention it in his written statement. The Magistrate took the application and said he would consult the administrator. The next hearing has been fixed for Monday.

Pandit Motilal is leaving Amballa for Allahabad this afternoon leaving Pt. Kapildeva Malaviya to watch the case. Panditji has been indisposed for the last two days.

"RESTRICTIONS INDEFENSIBLE',

PT. J. NEHRU FILES WRITTEN STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, with other Congressmen, is being tried in Nabha under Section 145 I.P.C., has filed a long written statement in the Court in the course of which he says: The proceedings against us are wholly illegal and irregular. The order was not a 'bonafied' one, or meant for the purpose provided for by the section. To issue an order under 144 Cr. P.C. merely to prevent outsiders from entering Nabha is a misuse of the section. The present Administration of Nabha has certainly shown in our case a remarkable disregard of all rules of law and procedure. If action taken by the Government of India was 'bonafide' in the interests of the state I would imagine that they would welcome an enquiry and outside investigation. I feel that the restrictions imposed by the present Administration in Nabha on our undoubted rights are indefensible and raise a wider issue. On that issue my duty is clear. If that results in a conviction and sentence I shall gladly welcome it.

RUHR RESISTANCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

the German policemen along the route.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATORS FIRED AT

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—A French despatch from Dusseldorf suggests that the imported German plain clothes policemen were responsible for the breaking up of the Separatist demonstration. The despatrh asserts that they mingled with the crowd and started the disturbance whereupon the uniformed police fired on the demonstrators. Many were wounded and were picked up by French Ambulances. The police barracks were full of the wounded. It is reported that some demonstrators were killed. Detachments of French troops and Gendermarie afterwards occupied the police barracks and arrested the police. —Reuter.

AN END IN FIASCO.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—12,000 Rhineland separatists demonstrated at Dusseldorf to-day in the presence of a crowd of 45,000. Forming a procession in a square they shouted in favour of separation. When speeches were about to begin fisticuffs developed among the crowd and shots were fired from behind iron shutters of a shop. The crowd panicked and a number were wounded. Many women and children were trampled underfoot. The square speedily emptied. The railway station was beseiged by masses of frightened people seeking to leave the town.—Reuter.

TERRORISTIC MEASURES DENOUNCED.

DUSSELDORF QUIET.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Paris.—A despatch from Dusseldorf reports that 4,000 Separatists formed again and proceeded to the station where the Roman Catholic Father Kremers in a rousing speech denounced terroristic measures against the movement. The city is now quiet. The arrested policemen are lodged in station cells under a military guard with fixed bayonets. Enquiry has been opened as to why police intervened in disobedience of the orders of the occupation authorities.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW FLOODS.

CITY AND OUTLYING VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

RELIEF WORK IN FULL SWING

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 1.

On Saturday evening the floods subsided a little but due to heavy rain during night water again began to rise and it has attained its usual height. Nothing can be said about the future. Clouds are still threatening and a heavy rain is feared. The Provincial Museum and the University have been closed. The conditions of villages are still worse. The O. and R. Railway line between Lucknow and Barabanki is breached. Government, Municipality and Congress and Khilafat Committees and the Oudh Seva Samiti volunteers have undertaken relief work. Six relief camps at different places have been started in the city but due to the want of sufficient boats the relief work in the rural areas is seriously handicapped.

The following joint communique of the Deputy Commissioner and the Chairman of the Municipal Board is issued under date 30th September:—

The cause of flood is not yet known save that we have definite information that 24½ inches of rain fell in Kheri on the night of 27th. All low ground is completely flooded. Luckily schools and colleges are on high ground. The boys of the Arabic School have had to abandon their building. Only the Hardinge Bridge is available for traffic, while the R. and K. Railway Bridge has been opened for foot passengers by day.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Deputy Commissioner in collaboration with the Chairman of the Municipal Board has taken the following action to alleviate the distress caused by the destruction and evacuation of houses.

1. The flooded parts of the city has been divided into areas which have been placed in charge of an official assisted by a member of the Municipal Board. The list of areas has been published in a separate notice.

2. Each area has been supplied with tents, four hundred of which have already been pitched. All available buildings are also being used. Chappars are being rapidly constructed for use.

3. Food has been collected at tahsil and given away as required. In many areas local shopkeepers are providing food free.

4. Messrs. Pandya and Dube have been placed in charge of sanitary arrangements. These officers have now toured the whole flooded area and in most of the places latrines have been erected and watering arrangements are being made.

5. Six travelling dispensaries have been ordered into Lucknow. As it will take some time for them to reach Lucknow, temporary measures are being made by the authorities of the Medical College assisted by the Y. M. C. A. to relieve the sick and the infirm and infants.

6. Boats are being provided at once and paper mill bridges to ferry passengers over the water at bridge approaches.

7. Boats have been provided wherever possible to remove people and household goods from dangerous areas.

8. Rupees five thousand have been sanctioned by Government to relieve the distressed and more will be forthcoming. A Fund has also been opened, notice of which is given separately. Outside Lucknow all the villages near the river course have been flooded. In Itaunia 500 tenants are homeless. A boat was sent to them from Lucknow by lorry on 27th when the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police personally visited the scene and satisfied themselves that there was no loss of life. From Mohanlalganj Tahsil news comes to the effect that there has been great damage but no loss of life. Near Arjunganj the military rescued over 50 people who were up on trees.

HELP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

Great assistance has been rendered by voluntary organisations and private persons. The authorities are greatly indebted to all classes for the very great assistance received. The volunteers are asked to get into communication with the Deputy Commissioner, the Chairman of the Municipal Board, or Mr. Henry Hart. There is no accurate forecast so far made of the future movement of the river. At present it is nearly stationary, but news has been received that there has been a fall of seven inches of rain at Sandila and a general rainfall up the river. It has been raining for the last three days at Nainital. It is raining steadily at Rosa, and it is feared that a further rise may come at any tome.

COMMUNISTS REPORTED TO BE FIRST AGGRESSORS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Independent accounts from Dusseldorf are uncertain as to who were the first aggressors, but there are strong indications that they were Communists who were known to be determined to break up the Separatists' meeting. They started firing and the Separatists replied wildly. It is doubtful whether the police fired on the mob although they were the targets of fire. A very horrible incident was the fate of two policemen who were disarmed by the French troops and fell into the hands of the Separatists and were beaten to death with lead pipes.—Reuter.

BRASS BUTTONS AND BLACK HANKIES.

TWO SETS OF BRITISH FASCISTI.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.

There are two, or possibly more, organisations of British admirers of Signor Mussolini, writes the "Daily Herald."

The "British Fascisti" have a temporary office at Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington, and sometimes allow black handkerchief to stick out of their pockets. The "British Fascisti Movement" dates its letters from 11, Hallam Street, W. 1, and its badge is a tiny button or stud, bearing, in yellow metal on a blue background, a very tiny representation of the classical hatchet in its bundle of rods.

These Fascisti of the Button want us all to know that they have absolutely no connection with the Black Handkerchief people, and never heard of them until the "Daily Herald" published their "Summary of Organisation" and enrolment oath, and reported how they didn't interfere with a Young Communist meeting in Trafalgar-square.

I have had a talk (writes a Daily Herald" correspondent) with Mr. R. C. Holroyd, a member of the Grand Council of the Movement—the Brass Button people. A letter, signed by himself, "for and on behalf of the Commander," and two sheets of printed paper were in my hand.

THE MOVEMENT'S AIMS.

The first printed sheet declared that the basis of the Movement "is that army of men who stood between their native land and the enemy from 1914 to 1918, and are still prepared to face enemies within or without its shores;" also that Facisim will undertake the duty of organising the Empire.

Half the page was devoted to what were described, with a candour which ought to be appreciated, as "a few of the Movement's Aims." Upholding the Constitution " and promoting the closer union of the Empire came first, and then: "To combat Communism, Bolshevism, and any extreme organisation or party, that are likely to be a danger to the Constitution."

The other selected aims comprised employment and other provision for ex-Service men and their widows and families: "better economic conditions;" business efficiency in the Civil Service, and regulation of Trusts and Combines.

The second printed sheet bore the following:—

"BRITISH FASCISTI MOVEMENT."

PRELIMINARY OATH.

I, ... do hereby swear on my word of honour not to divulge any information gained during this interview, even though, after explanation, I do not wish to join the Movement.

Signature ....

OATH ON ENROLMENT.

I, ... declare on my honour that I shall not at any time divulge any of the secrets of the British Fascisti Movement, and I do hereby swear true allegiance to the laws governing the Movement, and shall do all in my power to further its aims.

Signature ....

"A good deal of this," said I, displaying Page 1. "strikes me, if I may use the expression, as window-dressing, while the real goods"—and here I held up Page 2—"are hidden behind this very thick curtain."

The Grand Councillor smiled a non-committal smile.

BEHIND THE VEIL.

I tried to get a peep behind the veil of secrecy, but to most of my questions the answer was, "The Grand Council does not permit me to say."

It was, however, informed that the name of the Commander is not in Debrett's "Peerage" or Kelly's "Landed Gentry"; that no member of the rank and file knows the names of all the Councillors: that the Duke of Northumberland is not a member; and that Mr. Holroyd took the platform in Hyde Park against Socialism some 20 years ago.

I also ascertained, after a little gentle pressure, that the Movement certainly intends, if occasion arises, to use armed force in its resistance to Socialism, or Nationalisation, or Communism, but it will only do so if the other side begins the fighting—which, of course, is what you would expect, because every war is understood to have been started by the other fellow.

A SURPRISE FORETOLD.

Mr. Holroyd really believes—I asked him more than once—that the attempt to establish Socialism by means of armed force is likely to be made. "When that happens," he said, "Mr. Kirkwood and his friends will find that we are better prepared than they are."

Did the Fascisti, or rather the Fascisti Movement, assemble for drill? No, being the men they were, that was unnecessary.

Had they a supply of munitions? No, but they would be able to get them at least as quickly and easily as the Communists. Members were divided into two categories—those who would bear arms when called upon, and those (including the women) who would not be expected to do so.

He assured me that his movement was not a strike-breaking organisation, was strongly rooted in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales (even in the Rhondda Valley) and would give all the political parties a surprise at the next General Election.

SGR MUSSOLINI.

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY'S EULOGY.

A surprising eulogy of Signor Mussolini appears in the annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

His whole movement, it says, is one of the most remarkable of our times. "It is a rising of the national spirit, conscious of a new dignity and of a great mission in the world, against the weakness of the ruling classes, against everything that is subversive and degrading......

"Italians insist that the Fascist movement is more than political—it is spiritual. Signor Mussolini is himself a religious man."

THE NABHA AFFAIR.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE TO FIGHT OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 30.

The general meeting of Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee which has been in session since last evening continued to-day. The sitting of the general committee was held in camera in the Golden Temple. Resolutions were adopted expressing contempt at Government's action in breaking up the dewan at Jaito and solemnly declaring the Committee's determination to maintain the dignity of the Granth Sahib and to exercise Sikh religious rights. The Committee resolved to excommunicate Sardar Gurdial Singh, a Nabha State official, from Sikh panth for alleged dispersal of the Jathas. It is understood other Sikhs have been threatened with similar treatment for doing the same thing. Other resolutions passed dealt with the kirpan question and action of the Hoshiarpur authorities in arresting the members of the Parbandhak Inquiry Committee.

Sympathy with the sufferers from earthquake in Japan was expressed. The Committee is considering the question of Council entry.

A very strongly worded resolution was passed expressing the Committee's determination to fight out the Nabha affair and face all difficulties that might possibly confront them.

The Sikh League has adopted a resolution about Council entry on the same lines as that of the Congress.

WEAKENING OF RUHR RESISTANCE.

PARIS MAGNATES IN BERLIN.

Politicians of all parties here appear to be convinced that we are on the verge of a complete surrender by Germany, and that within a very short time—two weeks, according to the predictions made to private persons by no less a person than M. Herriot (the most powerful Opposition leader in the French Parliament) himself—the basis of a temporary settlement will have been reached wrote the "Daily Herald" Paris correspondent in mail week.

What this settlement will be nobody— not even M. Poincare himself—knows at the moment. All that is known and realised here is that the passive resistance in the Ruhr has virtually come to an end, and may be officially abandoned almost immediately; that the Ruhr industrials, with the sole exception of the Krupp firm, whose directors are divided among themselves, are seeking a direct arrangement on the lines of the Franco-German industrial bargain already indicated as inevitable; and that the new Stresemann Cabinet is manifestly willing to make the appropriate political gestures of surrender if this industrial agreement is achieved.

FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS.

During the past week there has been much unostentatious coming and going of business magnates, financial experts and others between Paris and Berlin. I believe it to be true that representatives of the Comite des Forges (the employers' association controlling the iron and steel industries) on the one hand, of M. Loucheur on the other hand, are already in Berlin with an open mandate to make any arrangement on the sole condition that it must be subject to the subsequent approval of the respective Governments.

Here, however, arises a pecular difficulty on the French side.. M. Poincare, notwithstanding his earlier professional relations with French steel interests when he practised at the Bar, has no political connection with the Comite des Forges, and is too honest and obstinate a nationalist not to put his country before a group of private capitalists. Moreover, as a jurist, he believes that any settlement of the reparations question or any other outstanding issue between France and Germany must be made strictly within the framework of the Treaty of Versailles.

Hence his past opposition to the ambitious and realist schemes of M. Loucher and other far-sighted industrialists who are willing to allow the Treaty to lapse in several respects in the interests of the industrial coalition between French and German capitalists, which they see to be desirable and perhaps inevitable, once the national passions engendered by the late war have died.

Further, M. Poincare will obstinately oppose any hasty and too generous modification of the Ruhr occupation, and any relaxing of France's hold on the "productive gages" to which he attaches so much importance. He is also bound by his own declarations not to withdraw a single soldier from the occupied territory until the German Government has, in word and in deed, renounced its resistance to the occupation and repealed its decrees counselling such resistance.

MORATORIUM LIKELY.

So much for the political obstacles to an early settlement of the more immediate issue of the Ruhr obstacles which can only be overcome by a more complete gesture of surrender than Germany can yet be expected to make.

The general reparations question, of course, can only be settled with Great Britain, in a conference at which the Allied war debts are considered in their just relation to the German indemnity. But from the indications I have given it appears likely that sufficient agreement may soon be reached between France and Germany to permit of a cash moratorium for Germany for several years during which the Ruhr Occupation would become "invisible" the French would be given some facility for the exploitation of M. Poincare's famous "productive gages," and the capitalists on both sides of the Rhine would cement the entente by which the main burden of reparations would be fastened on the unhappy shoulders of the workers in the Ruhr Valley.

NAINITAL BRIBERY CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, Oct. 1.

Mr. Nicholson, Sub-Divisional Officer Nainital, has passed judgment in the case in which the agent of a certain Ranee was charged with an attempt to bribe Mr. Burn, a member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Court of Wards. The facts of the case are as follows:—The question whether the Halvapur estate in Sitapur District should be taken under the management of the Court of Wards had been under the consideration of the local Government for some months and the settlement had been delayed by the fact that the Thakurain who succeeded her late husband was on the eve of confinement. The Thakurain had expressed a wish to be allowed to manage the estate herself.

On September 25 a man calling himself Jaddu Singh called on Mr. Burn and presented a further petition from the lady. He then said that she had sent a "duli". He pulled out an envelope from his pocket which looked as if it contained notes. Mr. Burn at once took him to the room of Mr. Wood, Secretary of the Revenue Board, and made him to produce the envelope which was found to contain ten thousand rupees in currency notes. The District Magistrate was communicated with and the man was arrested. He was tried by Mr. Nicholson on Friday when he admitted that he was an uncle of the Thakurain and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The offered bribe was confiscated by the Government.

AKALIS' EXEMPLARY SATYAGRAH.

SUPT. OF POLICE APOLOGISES.

The Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee in the course of a Press communique state:—

On the 27th of September, a Jatha of 25 Sikhs reached Jaito to go to the Gurdwara As usual they were stopped at the railway level crossing and forbidden to proceed further. As on the day before, the jatha advanced every time that the guard on them was relaxed, till the military lost patience and wanted to drive them to the Sarai. Then the whole jatha sat down. The military in twos and threes bodily carried away the Akalis one by one. A notable feature was that the Akalis were not beaten at all, except for the solitary case of throwing an Akali over a low wall.

Sardar Gopalsingh of Sagri, a member of the Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. reached Lyallpur railway station at 10 a.m. on the 27th September on private business. As soon as he handed his ticket to the ticket collector at the gate, a number of policemen fell upon him like lightning and handcuffed him. He was searched and all the cash and currency on his body, about Rs. 750 was taken away. Then the police-officer put the *first* question to him asking him if he had got anything dangerous on his body, and demanding its surrender. Of course, the Sardar Sahib had not got any such thing, moreover, he had been already handcuffed. Then he was asked his name, and a list of the cash and notes taken from him was drawn up. S. Gopalsingh was seated in a tonga to be taken to the Supdt. of Police. The Police-officer, strange to say, asked Sardar Sahib the reason for his arrest, confessing his own perfect ignorance of it. Sardar Sahib replied by saying that perhaps the long-contemplated wholesale arrests of the members of the S. G. P. C. had begun and consequently he was arrested. The police officer told him that no arrests of the members of the S. G. P. C. were taking place and then asked if Sardar Sahib had any connection with the Babbar Akalis. S. Gopalsingh replied in the negative.

By this time they had reached the office of the Supdt. of Police, and S. Gopalsingh was taken into his presence. The Supdt. at once expressed his regret for the arrest of Sardar Sahib saying that it was his mistake and he apologised for it and asked Sardar Sahib to forgive him.

S. Gopalsingh was released and his clothes and money returned to him. No comments are needed.

SHAMRAO VITHAL URBAN C. C. S.

In tune with the general trade depression prevailing in this country, the Shamrao Vithal Urban Co-operative Credit Society had a distinct set back in the year ending March 1923. There was a marked shrinkage in the general dealings, as well as the profits of the Society. While the deposits have gone down, there is an increase in the number and amount of overdue loans by the members of the Society. At the same time the amount of loans advanced last year was smaller, and this is a healthy sign. The report ascribes the overdue loans to the "prevailing dulness of trade and the measures of retrenchment which have followed in its wakke", throwing out of employment a large number of members. The Society is, however, taking more vigorous steps to reduce the overdue loans. The reserve fund stands at Rs. 87,200, which exceeds the paid-up capital of the Society by about Rs. 9,000. This is an evidence of the strength of the institution, which is considered to be one of the best of its kind in the whole Presidency. The Society devotes a good part of its annual profits towards helping the poor boys of the community—and the Saraswat community is poor—and this has not been overlooked even in a year of depression. The Society has played a very important part in financing many of the social activities of the community such as building societies and education funds, and it is to be hoped that aspect of the primary duty of a co-operative society will not be lost sight of.

"IF WINTER COMES."

FILM VERSION OF FAMOUS NOVEL.

"If Winter Comes," the new Fox film at the Palace Theatre, closely follows the novel, but there are moments when it seems unlikely to follow it to success.

There were boring passages. On the screen I suppose actors have to elaborate emotions which in real life are episodes of a moment; but need the adapters have reproduced so much of Mark's philosophy in caption form, or given pictures of many fronts (with realistic effects) to show that a war was on?

The second part of the film, however, made amends. When Mark, unjustly accused of betraying Effie and causing her death finds that the real culprit was the son of Twynyng, who has hounded on his persecutors; when he sets out in righteous indignation to shoot Twynyng, and his anger melts in pity, because the guilty boy as has been killed in the war—this is the stuff of drama, and was admirably played by Percy Marmont.

Mr. Hutchinson's book has long needed a translation into plain language, and here, on the whole, it is.

PAVLOVA'S HUGE AUDIENCE.

DANCING AS WONDERFUL AS EVER.

It is about 13 years since Anna Pavlova first startled London by her wonderful dancing at the Palace Theatre, with Mordkin, writes the "Herald." Her greatest successes were in Forkin's arrangement of "The Swan," and in a Glazounov Bacchanale.

Last night, (10th September) before an immense audience at Covent Garden, she reappeared in a ballet in the manner of the Diaghilev Russian Ballet Co., entitled "The Fairy Doll." This ballet is an obvious imitation of "La Boutique, Fantasque." but it lacks the précision and face of "La Boutique" nor is the music anything like so attractive.

The second ballet, "Ajanta's Frescqes," an Indian ballet, with the famous Ajanta rock sculptures as a setting, was more original, and gave Madame Pavlova an opportunity to show that she has lost none of her marvellous technique. The music by Alex. Tcherepnin, jun., was also effective.

It was not, however, until the end of the programme, when Madame Pavlova danced "The Swan," that we fully realised that the greatest dancer London has ever seen in modern times was as wonderful as ever.

The present season is only to run a fortnight, and this opportunity to see Pavlova should not be missed.

LATE SJT. GOVIND RAO YALGI.

The President of the Mysore State Congress Committee writes:—

By the death of Sjt. Govind Rao Valgi, Belgaum has lost a flourishing merchant, an eminent citizen and an ardent nationalist, and Karnataka a sincere patriot, and earnest worker and a faithful Congressman. He was an able lieutenant of Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and trusted co-worker of Sjt. Mazli. Though young in age, his death occurring in his 37th year, Mr. Yalgi was a Congressman of over 20 years' standing having taken an active and substantial part ever since the day of the early Bengal-partition movement. The distinction of Belgaum in nationalistic activities was in a great measure due to the unostentatious, but powerful influence wielded by Mr. Yalgi in the town who always preferred to stand behind the screen and never come out to lime-light.

At this hour of our country's trial the loss of such staunch stalwart worker like Sjt. Yalgi comes as a great shock to the peaple..

On behalf of the Karnatakas of Mysore State and Congressmen here, I send my heartfelt condolence to Belgaum and the bereaved family.

THE UNTOUCHABLE CLASSES.

GOVERNMENT AND COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, on the motion of Mr. S. K. Bole, a resolution was passed recommending that "the untouchable classes be allowed to use all public watering places, wells and dharamshalas which are built and maintained out of public funds or are administered by bodies appointed by Government or created by Statutes as well as public schools, courts, offices and dispensaries."

In pursuance of this resolution Government have directed their officers to give effect to it as far as it relates to the public places and institutions belonging to and maintained by Government The Collectors have been requested to advise the local public bodies to consider the desirability of accepting the recommendation made in the resolution. The Bombay and Karachi Port Trusts, the Bombay City Improvement Trust and the Municipal Corporation have also been requested to give effect to the resolution with regard to the places under their control.

MILL AGENTS AND BAD TIMES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst there has been a cry from every corner that the times for the mill industry are seeming bad, and whilst the hard-earned money of the investing public is to-day hardly fetching 5 annas in a rupee as far as the present values of the mills shares are concerned, it is regrettable that the Managing Agents of almost all the mills in Bombay indulge in enjoyment at the expense of the public, incur top-heavy expenses of staff and office management and as if that is not sufficient they continue, even in the face of such bad times, to absorb heavy agency commissions which tell considerably on the investments. If the Agents themselves state and believe that the industry is at present facing bad times, and if they show poor results in yearly balance sheets, is it any way patriotic or deserving of them to absorb heavy Agency commissions, and that too when the shareholders do not get any return on their input. In a good many cases the mills showed losses, still the Agents charge their usual commissions which they managed to increase considerably in the time of the recent share boom. I think it is high time a Shareholders' Association should be formed and they should meet the Agents in meetings and ask the shareholders not to pass the reports and balance sheets, unless the Agents give up or at least reduce their commissions.—

Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

SWARAJ PARTY IN C. P.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 1.

Under the auspices of the C. P. Swarajya party a Conference of those interested in the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly was held yesterday. In addition to prominent Congressmen of the province, amongst those who attended the Conference were:—The Hon. Mr. Kelker, Minister, Dr. Gour, Mr. Beohar Raghubir Sinha, M.L.A. and several other members of the Provincial Council. Mr. Raghavendra Rao in opening the proceedings of the Conference stated on behalf of the Swarajya party that the decision of the National Congress at Delhi had entirely changed the attitude of electors and there was every reason to anticipate that the franchise would be more widely exercised than on the occasion of the last election. In pursuance of the option granted by the Congress and of the decision of the Swarajya party, they were going to set up conditions with a view to capture all seats open to elections in the Council and the Assembly. "As it was likely," said Mr. Rao that individuals and parties, with their own programmes ranged against each other, would contest the elections, the Swarajya party had thought it prudent to come to an undersanding and decide their course of action on some well defined lines and thereby minimise conflict and unnecessary waste of effort and other resources.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao opined that the party programmes were before the country for a considerable time and they were not there either to consider or compromise them. Broadly speaking, their main objective, consistently with the principles of non-co-operation, was to nullify the political evils which the inauguration of the Reforms had enabled the Bureaucracy to inflict on the country. The Swaraj party was out for an endeavour to consolidate popular strength in furtherence of their programme and their platform was open to all persons who believed in the fundamental principles of their creed and programme. Mr. Rao emphasised the point that the Swaraj party was not contesting the elections in a retaliatory spirit. They would welcome to their ranks persons who would accept their principles and convinced the party of their ability to carry out its programme.

Dr. Gour, the Hon. Mr. Kelkar and others put their points of view before the Conference. In the course of discussion, it transpired that no opposition would be offered to the Swarajya party or its candidates as such. The Conference was then dissolved.

Subsequently an ordinary meeting of the Swaraj party was held and considered a panel of candidates for the various constituencies and appointed a sub-Committee of 3 persons to finally select, adopt and contest the forthcoming elections.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO BURMA.

ARRANGEMENTS BY BURMESE COMMUNITY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 30.

In response to the invitation of Mr. U. Po Tha, a well-known resident of Rangoon, several prominent members of the Burmese community were present at a meeting to-day held at his residence to consider some arrangements regarding the Viceregal visit. Mr. Ba Dun, M.L.C., Leader of the Independent Nationalist Party in the Burma Legislative Council presided and it was resolved to render all support to the programme of the Viceregal visit which had been arranged at the recent public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon. A suggestion was made that the welcome address to His Excellency by the Burmese community should contain a request of the All-Burma Budhist Council to transfer the holy lands at Buddh Gaya to Budhist control and certain lands now occupied by the cantonment authorities round Shwedagon, Pagoda, should be handed over to the Pagoda trustees when the cantonment was removed. The general opinion was against the suggestion and it was ultimately decided to submit separate memorials to His Excellency with regard to these matters. A Committee was formed to draft the address and memorial and about Rs. 2,500 was subscribed on the spot towards the fund to put up a welcome arch.

The Mandalay Municipal Committee has voted Rs. 8,000 towards the expenses of the Viceregal visit.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

WARDHA'S SHARE IN THE MOVEMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, Sept. 29.

The following is a brief report about Wardha's participation and share in the National Flag Satyagraha at Nagpur which culminated in complete triumph for the Congress:—

About 160 to 170 volunteers were sent from the Wardha District for Nagpur Flag Satyagraha and who were all arrested and sentenced. Out of them 64 were from the Wardha Town and about 40 were from the Hinganghat town. Hingni is a small village in the Wardha Taluka, the population of which is nearly 2700—and it has sent 16 volunteers. The people in the District had full sympathy with the movement throughout though there were two parties among the Congress workers—one being the "Swarajya party" mainly seeking Council entry. A Satyagraha Fund was collected in the District to the extent of about Rs. 6000 and it was utilised partly for the volunteers expenses and the rest was sent to the Nagpur Satyagraha Committee by instalments from time to time. Besides this, it is learnt that Seth Jamnalalji paid some substantial donation towards that purpose.

The volunteers of the Sind-Hyderabad batch who were arrested at Wardha under Section 109 had, while under trial, refused to take their food in the iron pots which were given to them in jail. After a day on hunger strike, they were allowed to use the brass-pots in the jail.

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

The reports of the jail treatment at Wardha have already been published in the newspapers from time to time. All the Satyagrahi prisoners in Wardha jail had to undergo all kinds of hard punishments in jail for simple reasons. Sjt. K. S. Subramaniam who is M.A. LL.B. and the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Committee was also given gunney clothes and 'Ada Bedi' (Chain fetters) with all the other prisoners. simply for disobeying to observe the service of "Sarkar Ek." One Sjt. Salemelu—a young Tamil Volunteer was mercilessly handled only because he refused to work in the rest house that are generally allowed to the prisoners in jail. All of these Satyagrahis had lost 15 to 20 lbs. in weight during the course of about 2 months. Food given to them was so bad and rough that they all had to suffer from dysentry or diarrhoea, or such other complaints, for almost the whole period in jail. However, inspite of all these troubles, none of these Satyagrahis did wish for release or offer an apology! One Shamandas—a Sind volunteer who was arrested at Wardha, gave to the Magistrate his name—'Asahayoga'—son of "Gandhi" and for security he offered the book of "Bhagawat Geeta." He referred the Court that there is nothing so valuable than the "Bhagwat Geeta" which is highly regarded by every Hindu!

The National Flag procession on the 18th of July was organized throughout the District, in compliance with the All-India Congress Commititee's instructions; and the programme was quite successful. The Wardha Municipal Committee, in a special meeting passed a resolution in support of the national flag, and it is learnt that they are shortly going to hoist it on the Municipal building. The Municipal Committee of Arvi (in the Wardha District) has also passed such a resolution in spite of the local authorities opposition, and decided to hoist the flag on the Municipal building there. On the 1st of August last, the District Council Comittee of Wardha installed the photo of Seth Jamnalalji—the leader of the flag movement, in their Town Hall building—(which is also called the "Tilak-Bhawan.")

Seth Jamnalalji's motor car and a 'buggi' (car) were attached to realise the fine imposed upon him, but though put to auction two times there was no bidder for the same on any of the occasions.

The procession entertaining Seth Jamnalalji and Sjt. Nilganthrao Deshmukh on the 4th of September at the station and en-route was exceptionally grand and unique. A large and crowded meeting was held in the night at 'Gandhi-Chowk' which was packed to its utmost, and several addresses of congratulations were presented to the leaders on behalf of the different institutions. The whole town was gay and hearty at the success of the Satyagraha movement which was mainly due to Seth Jamnalalji—The Pioneer of the movement.

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CALCUTTA LETTER.

REGULATION III 1818.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS FOR UNKNOWN REASONS.

SANKARITOLLAH MURDER PUZZLE.

MINISTERS CALM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Holding in life a fellow-creature in suspense, the lawyers and judges of the High Court have had a show of subtleties for the space of a fortnight. Baren Ghose has paid dearly for his implication, even prior to his ascent to the gallows. He was tried for murder before Mr. Justice Page and a jury who concurred in the verdict "Guilty." Next it happened that the Advocate-General, busy with law and electioneering, found time to balance the evidence and grant a fiat for the review of the case. The prisoner, sentenced to death, brightened at the prospective gamble of fate. A special bench of five judges was constituted to hear the appeal, including Mr. Justice Page whose judicial conduct had been impugned in the first instance. Next come the anomaly of the Standing Counsel deprecating the levity of the Advocate-General. The Standing Counsel, Mr. B. L. Mitter, had a hard time, with the seeming eclipse of his rights to the reversion and the duty of discounting the procedure of the Advocate-General in his grant of the fiat. The latter luminary of the law decreed a review without the convention of listening to the Standing Counsel, Mr. Mitter, who subsequently protested against the Olympian prank. Baren Ghose was all the while living in the torment of hope. He tremblingly speculated on the wager of High Court Vakils. He made confessions to the Police of an interesting nature without being able himself to circumvent his verdict. Before the bench of High Court Judges, there was a battle royal. On account of the strange handling of the case by the defence counsel, Mr. Justice Mukerjee ordered the lawyer to meet the accused and ascertain his view touching the competence of his counsel. The miserable man, of course, groaned assent and the legal drama was enacted with tremendous gusto. The case was that there was no common intention to kill the post-master, though there was the motive of robbery; somebody else might have fired the fatal shot,—not the accused. The Judges found they had no authority to interfere, inspite of the grievance that Mr. Justice Page had "misdirected" the Jury and failed to advert to points favourable to the accused.

NOT A FAIR TRIAL.

Sir Asutosh Mukherjea's judgment covered 108 printed pages, foolscap size. The Special Bench did not go into the merits of the case, as they had enough to occupy them in the matter of legal objections certified by the Advocate-General. Unfortunately, in the words of Mr. Justice Mukherjea, "the matters which in my judgment have tended to affect the fairness of the trial are not mentioned in the certificate at all." The Court could not traverse beyond the objections of the Advocate-General's fiat which proved to be invalid. Again, to quote the judgment: "What cannot but be regarded as a grave defect in the conduct of the defence, cannot be mended except by a re-trial, *if such re-trial is permissible under the law.*" The opening afforded by the fiat was narrow and the certification has been condemned for its misconception. Had the accused a fair trial? There are passages in the judgment which clearly indicate the absence of sound defence: "The vital truth of the matter is not that the summing up was inadaquate, judged in the light of what had been elicited in the cross-examination of the prosecution, but that proper foundation for the defence-theory had not been laid in the evidence. This has created *serious doubts* in my mind as to whether in view of the perfunctory nature of his cross-examination, the accused can be said to have had a fair trial." Whoever bungled, it is tacitly admitted by the Court that the accused did not have a fair trial and that it was beyond the competence of the Court to weigh objections not mentioned in the fiat. The puzzle of Baren's fate becomes the more intriguing when you see the approver in the Dacoity Gang case coolly saying that in the Sankaritollah crime, it was not Baren who shot the Post-master dead but a desperado of the name of Sonda. That is, of course, an independent trial, but the quest on recurs: "Who shot the Post-master?"

REGULATION III OF 1818.

People of the law-and-order cult are not in the mood meticulously to sift evidence in favour of suspects. On Sunday the news came of the death of Colonel Kennedy of the Assam Labour Board. It is believed that he was killed in a running train. Conjectures apart, something ought to be done to appease public indignation. While the police were busy about it and offering large rewards for detection, came the news that they had accomplished a drive in Calcutta, with the aid of Regulation III of 1818 and an impressive show of force. When the Goonda Act was passed, it was said in these columns that the men bundled out of Calcutta would develop their business of loot and violence, outside the municipal precincts; robbery in running trains may be an attractive proposition for them. It was also mentioned by me, that by the impetus of arbitrary acts, the Executive would develop an attachment for short-cut methods levelled at professional evil-doers, it was bound to pierce through the target and hit others who happened to incur police suspicion. The tendency was inevitable, and possibly resort to the rusty armour of 1818 is the sequel foreshadowed six months ago. The Calcutta C. I. D, conducted a series of raids on Tuesday morning, raids which came as a blow to the Swarajya Party at the crisis of its electioneering activities. The Police raided Cherry Press, the new office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Sarswati Press and several other houses in the northern quarter of Calcutta. With big theories of anarchisim canopying the official sky, we shall not be surprised of stranger incidents. Among those arrested were:—

Babu Amarendranath Chatterjee, Babu Bhupati Muzumdar, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and a faithful colleague of Mr. Das, Babu Jadugopal Mukerjee.

Babu Upendranath Banerjea of "Atmasakti."

Babu Bhupendranath Dutt
Babu Rabindranath Sen
Babu Ramchandra Chaudhari
Babu Manmohan Bhattacharya
Babu Manoranjan Gupta Assistant Secretary to B. P. C. C.
Prof. Jotish Chandra Ghose.

Some "documents" were seized from the houses visited by the Police. All these arrests and alarums have been prosecuted under Regulation III of 1818, first discovered for the suppression of the Natu Brothers of Poona. The charges against these men are a mystery. They have been split into two companies one for lodgment in Alipore, the other for detention in the Midnapore jail. It is difficult to credit the facile assumption that all these people are implicated in bomb-making crimes; indeed, the Government had given undertaking through Mr. H. L. Stephenson that in the case of "revolutionaries," judgment would follow trial. What is the mystery? The immediate consequences of these events to the Swarajya Party are the loss of some active workers and the disorganisation of election-agencies at a most critical moment. Mr. C. R. Das' "Forward" cannot come out now on the 1st October. I hear he was seen much dejected on Wednesday over the upsetting of his plans. He always made a mistake of expecting roses on the way to Council-majorities. The Police are rather secretive regarding the occurrence. Writing on the mess Lord Minto made in the matter of deportations under the 1818 measure, Lord Morley said that they should contrive to get rid of the burden at a propitious moment. "It is only a question of time. When can we prudently let them go? We ought to have some good moment and occasion. The very earliest compatible with prudence, consistency and commonsense would be best for *reasons both of justice and policy.* When could such a moment be?" Such was the embarrassing speculation of Lord Morley. Sometime, of course, they presumably will be released on the Morleyan precedent but the interval may see the cart of the Swarajya Party rather deep in the mire.

The resort to the savage provisions of a Regulation more than one century old and carefully preserved for executive high-handedness, would have raised a first-class national issue in any country but India. Here petty party-advantages weigh with our publicists. In the Anti-Partition days Sir Surendranath used to thunder against the despotism of arbitrary arrests and lawless punishments. This particular Regulation had nearly inveigled him. Now things are different under the system of collective deliberations by the Reserved and Transferred Departments. Is it possible that the Ministers were not consulted before the application of the anarchic law of 1818? Hardly so, because only a month ago Lord Lytton publicly proclaimed that Executive Councillors and Ministers were jointly consulted on all matters of public importance. The picture was like that of Mr. Chintamani in the first flush of office. Said Lord Lytton: "It has always been my practice since I assumed office to treat my Government as a whole. All questions of policy, whichever department may be responsible for them, are discussed at joint meetings." Beyond a pre-adventure, the use of the draconian measure was a matter of consultation in the Cabinet. Since on such a momentous question of personal liberty, the Ministers have not resigned, it is permissible to infer that the great tribune thinks it a a legitimate and timely performance. If truth be that, what a fall!

Sir Surendranath's achievements have been collected and printed into the shape of a brochure and the story is circulated all over the Presidency. It is produced in the Secretariat, at Government expense and ought to spur the public into realising the marvel of his transmogrification in office. He is intensely busy with moving his shaky constituency. His authority as Minister has brought into his service a miscellany of electioneering agents. The "Bengalee" stated the other day that the veteran offered to his rival the alternative of a seat in the Council through nomination. The proposition was apparently not carried. The latest allegation is that the Minister has won over the services of an important party by admitting a raw youth into the Medical College, the raw you being unqualified for entrance but a son of the important party afore-mentioned. Sir Surendranath is not slow in launching libel suits; for two years he had a charge pending against the "Patrika." The "Bengali" now defies him to contradict its revelations or sue it for defamation. The Minister of Health comes out poorly from the daily shower of criticisms. Seemingly, there is a horde of people spying in each of the electioneering artifices of the great man, for there is something nasty to divulge every morning. The only thing in his favour is the prestige of office and all that it means in our country. Another contest of interest must be the candidature of Mr. Surendranath Mullick. This gentleman was a tenacious assailant of the Minister and he used to make him squirm under the vitriolic spray of his Alipur wit. He used to plague Ministers with motions for the reduction of their salary. He was quickly installed as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and by one stroke the sagacious Sir Suren broke the back of the opposition. The Mullick scrip was at a discount among the public, but rapidly rose to a premium in Writers' Buildings. The Swarajya Party intends to fight Sir Surendranath's man, Mr. Mullick in the local elections. It is announced that either Mr. C. R. Das or a nominee of the Swarajya Party would offer opposition. But Mr. Mullick has the prestige and occult influences of his official connection, while Mr. Das has just seen his run almost derailed over Regulation III of 1818.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly report, dated Calcutta, 25th September, 1923, says:—

Heavy Goods.—Cornsacks have been in demand on covering account, for this month's shipment, and with few offering, there has been a sharp rise in values. Enquiry generally, has been rather limited and the business passing has been of small extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags 24 ozs. for early November at Rs. 28-8-0, for January at Rs. 27-0-0; Twill Sacking 27 ins. 16 ozs. (8 x 8) for October at Rs. 20-1-0; Liverpool Twills (41 x 23hd.) for October at Rs. 49-0-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for October at Rs. 52-8-0, for November/March at Rs. 47-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for October at Rs. 42-12-0 to Rs. 43-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready and September at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for early October at Rs. 45-4-0 to Rs. 46-8-0, for October at Rs. 44-12-0 to Rs. 45-0-0: A. Twills (48) for November at Rs. 49-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for March at Rs. 2-1-0 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for September at Rs. 32-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 31-0-0; Hy. S.'s (26") for Ready and early October at Rs. 44-8-0 basis; Hy. C.'s (2" green) for October at Rs. 43-8-0 striped basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for January/February at Rs. 41-0-0, for January/May at Rs. 40-12-0. Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 48-0-0.

Hessians.—The final forecast of the Jute crop of approximately 70 lacs of bales was issued during the interval without having any effect on the market. Values have ruled fairly steady for the near positions, while for forward delivery Mills are prepared to accept a reduction on last rate and speculators have brought a moderate quantity for January/September.

9 porters for Ready and September at Rs. 13-7-0 to Rs. 12-15-0 to Rs. 13-3-0, for October at Rs. 13-4-0 to Rs. 13-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 13-4-0 to Rs. 12-10-0 to Rs. 13-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 13-0-0 to Rs. 12-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 12-4-0, for April/September at Rs. 12-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0.

50" 10 ozs. for October at Rs. 16-12-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and September at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for early October at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, for October at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-10-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready and September at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 for October at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 17-0-0.

11 porters for October/December at Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 for November/December at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 15-8-0, for January/June and January/September at Rs. 15-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 15-4-0, for April/September at Rs. 15-8-0.

45" 11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 17-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 17-0-0.

Wheat Bags for November at Rs. 20-4-0, for January/February at Rs. 19-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 18-8-0.

RATNAGIRI LEPER ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to thank you for publishing in your issue of August 24th, the letter in which I appealed for funds to enable us to give the new treatment to lepers in the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Leper Asylum at Ratnagiri. You will be glad to know that in all we have collected Rs. 1200, besides the further Rs. 200 which Mr. Khareghat has promised us. It is difficult to say how much of this was due to my letter in your paper; but the following subscriptions have been received from outside the District, and may have been due to your influence.

Mr. C. V. Bhachech, Retired Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad. ………	Rs. 150.
"A Sympathiser" through Mr. S. Y. Rajadhyaksha, Chief Judge, Janjira. …,,	150
V Varadacharlu, Aurangabad. …… ..	5
Kashinath Devji Dhuri, Lower Mahim.,,	5
Total	Rs. 310

Mr. Bhacahech asked that his subscription should be devoted to the treatment of one particular leper. A Maratha mill-hand originally of Devrukh Taluka, who has had the disease for five years, has been selected, and has already had two injections. I saw him yesterday. He has lost two toes owing to the illness and his hands are much distorted, but he is full of hope and cheerfulness at the prospect of recovery. Possibly other gentlemen would like to follow Mr. Bhachech's excellent example.

Besides the four donations, I received numerous enquiries from all over the west, central and southern India asking about the nature of the treatment. I passed these letters on to the Superintendent of the Asylumn, who will have answered them. I understand that any qualified doctor can administer the treatment though it is advisable that he should have access to a good microscope. Nevertheless, from the letters I have received it appears likely that well-to-do people may prefer to have the treatment administered by a medical man experienced in the work, and may prefer to attend at the Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit Leper Asylum. There is accommodation for two such patients in a small bungalow just outside the Asylum: the Committee would put this at their disposal for a small monthly payment.

The rest of my Sub Committee and I visited the Asylum yesterday, and found twenty two lepers under treatment, and one more man volunteered while we were there. Ten had been under treatment for three months; they all admitted that they were improving in health. All the twenty-two were cheerful and happy—a great contrast to the same men as they were six months ago, before they had experienced the possibilities of the new treatment.

Any further contributions will be gratefully received.—Yours etc.,

G. B. RANADE.
President of the Sub Committee of the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Leper Asylum, Ratnagiri; Vice President of District Local Board.

Ratnagiri, Sept. 23.

TURKEY AND PROHIBITION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is alleged that the National Assembly of Angora has withdrawn prohibition orders and that the Shaikhul Islam Musa Kazim Efendi has consequently tendered his resignation. I am of opinion that the news lacks confirmation and it is of a piece with the anti-Islamic propaganda of a certain class of English papers. It is the duty of the Jamitul Ulemas Hind to make enquiries.

I beg through your columns to suggest that a permanent advisory council of the Muslim Ulema from India, Egypt, Russia Kabul and other Islamic countries should be appointed to help the Ecclesiastical Department of Turkey. The Muslims of the world have hitherto been the passive spectators of great changes in Turkish politics and sociology; it is but in the fitness of things that at least in religious matters they should be given the chance of voicing their sentiments.—Yours etc.,

M. FAZLE AMIN.

September, 28.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In our last meeting one Dr. Prasad, who has been touring the United States asked every one of the twenty-five students, whether it was worthwhile to come to the United States or not. There was not a single student who said it was not worth while to come to this country. But not being satisfied with the answer given in this way he again asked every one of the twenty if they were getting their money's worth by studying in this country and again every one of the boys said that they were not only getting their money's worth but more! We indeed are proud to affirm and assert that the money which our parents are spending on us is not spent in vain, barring a few cases. The reasons which I am giving here are not mine but the collective opinion of twenty five students whom I represent and also a collective voice of about a hundred students in this country! They say:—

(1) The voyage from India to America is in itself a great education.

(2) The laboratory equipment in this country is far more elaborate and the subjects covered are many more in number. Everyone can and does study what he is best fitted for.

(3) It was the only time and the first time, everyone solemnly asserted when I left the shores of India that the boundaries of provinces and the hedges of sects and religions disappeared from my mind. Every one from India became to me an Indian-no Hindus, no Mahomadans, no Sikhs, no Bengalis, and no Punjabis. They are all just plain Indians. I personally assure you that there is not a single boy from India who does not eat at the same table with Mahomedans and Christians, and thus he is taught by the force of the circumstances to think every one of his countrymen as an Indian.

(4) The way in which the children are brought up here and taught the lessons of individual freedom and liberty can only be seen and not imagined. Even the sons of the President of United States are to-day working as ordinary labourers.

(5) There is absolutely no descrimination so far as the education is concerned. But outside of the class room the world is different and here it is that one learns that he has to depend upon his own self and that the terrible prejudice of which every foreign student is indirect sufferer, teaches the most important lesson that his salvation lies in India!

(6) Aggressiveness of spirit and quickness of action are the only keys to success. This can only be observed at first hand in United States. You have heard so much about the hurry of Americans but you must really see it.

Are not these the lessons which every progressive parent should give to his children. Is it not worthwhile to send your sons and daughters to a country where they together with technical education learn at every corner, in every street, in every department store the truths which make a successful man?—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DUBEY
President

……
The Illinois Chapter of the Hindusthan Association of America.

NATIONAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1.

The report of the national primary schools that were opened in Ahmedabad owing to the suspension of the municipality two years ago was read last evening before a meeting of the subscribers in which it was pointed out that the number of schools was 44 and the number of children studying in them was 9,253 and they had to borrow Rs. 27,000 from the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee to meet their expenses.

GRAVES OF TURKISH PRISONERS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I draw the attention of the Mussalmans of India as well as the C. K. C. of India towards the important question of the graves of the Turkish prisoners who were brought to India during the war and died here in various places? Poona claims to possess three or four such graves which were built by the Mussalmans with their own money and highly respected by the community.

We know that during the war a great number of the Turkish prisoners was brought to India and were put in various places in India and Burma. It is the national duty of those Mussalmans in whose towns or districts such prisoners have died and have been buried, that they should inform the public or the C. K. C. of India with the names and designations of the "Shahids."

Lord Curzon and his colleagues fought enough and still drawing the attention of the Turkish authorities to look after and respect those graves of the British and Allied soldiers, killed during the great fight in Gallipoli and buried there, but I am very sorry to see that no mention of the Turkish prisoners has been made who died in the countries of the Allies and buried there!

I hope the C. K. C. of India will take up this task and will procure a complete list of the graves of the Turkish prisoners in India and Burma through its Committees which are spread throughout the country.

These graves of the Turkish Gazhis must have the same 'rights of protection' as those in Gallipoli of the Allied soldiers.—Yours, etc.,

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona.

—MALARIA—

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

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Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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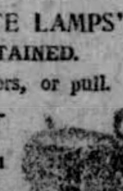

MUNICIPAL EFFICIENCY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

◆

GENERAL TESTS OF MUNICIPAL EFFICIENCY.

(By S. N. PHERWANI.)

Efficiency is measured by standards and tests. A standard is the reasonably attainable maximum, the actually ascertained highest result in any line of endeavour. Standard conditions are the conditions that yield this highest result. Similarly standard operations are those motions that contribute to the best known result. In the words of Taylor, "the loss going on in the country from failure to adopt and maintain standards for all small details is simply enormous." Methodical and careful investigation in the choice of every detail of work is both necessary and fruitful. The one best way of doing every operation has to be found out and adopted, and results in every case measured by reference to the ascertained standard. Bringing the backward ward in every city upto the best ward of the city provides a perpetual incentive to better directed efforts. The best results attained in any ward, may be taken as the provisional standard for the whole city. Then the best attained and maintained anywhere else may be used for promotion of greater efficiency even in the best ward.

Having determined the standards, we proceed to test the different departments of Municipal endeavour by reference to those standards. These actually attainable standards become our ideals which we try to reach, and by slow or quick approach to which we measure our relative efficiency in different periods. A series of general and specific tests may thus be formulated which will be generally helpful in indicating to each Municipality its degree of efficiency, and lead to increase it, by application of right endeavour.

SURVEY AND SERVICE TESTS.

What then are the general tests by which a Municipality may judge of the work and worth of its different departments, and of itself in a wholesale way, to get an idea where it stands in the scale of Municipal endeavour? Just as in an industrial plant, the first thing needed to increase efficiency is to ascertain what the plant wants to manufacture and in what quantities, so in improving Municipal endeavour the first line of inquiry is, "What is the service programme of the Municipality? Has it been ascertained by a careful survey of community needs? What are the objectives towards which Municipal activities are directed? What are the objectives towards which they should be directed considering the peculiar needs of the city? The first pair of general tests will thus be whether there has been a careful community survey, and secondly whether the service programme has been adjusted to the ascertained needs and available resources of the community. Most of the Municipalities show at once their backwardness, for there has not been an adequate social survey of the peculiar needs and opportunities for service in the peculiar area, the Municipality wants to serve. Often the most clamant and the most powerful sections receive the greatest attention, while on the less articulate and the less powerful is laid the burden of supporting such programmes. So a survey is essential to ascertain needs, against a background of which efforts may be matched. Some cities in America have actually carried out such surveys, the best known being those of Pittsburg and Cleveland. Others are trying to carry them on. Would not our Municipalities also conserve and carry on accurate surveys? The series of maps given at the end of Lanchaster's "Town Planning in Madras" shows the type of effort required.

METHOD AND ORGANISATION TESTS.

The service programme ascertained, the next pair of tests is whether the best, easiest and quickest method has been worked out for each item in the programme, and whether the working forces and resources have been adequately arranged and organised to "facilitate the economic execution of the service programme" according to the best ascertained method. In the words of Taylor, "The adoption and maintenance of standard tools, fixtures, and appliances, down to the smallest item throughout the works and office as well as the adoption of standard methods of doing all operation which are repeated, is a mmatter of importance so that under similar conditions, the same appliances and methods may be used throughout. This is an absolutely necessary preliminary to success in assigning daily tasks which are fair and which can be carried out with certainty."

The next pair of general tests of the efficiency of a Municipality take into consideration the type of personnel the Municipality has attracted and trained and retained for its various organisations and carrying out the methods through which the service programme is to be covered. The second item in this pair of tests is the quality and percentage of citizens attracted, trained, and retained for sustaining a progressive welfare programme open to noble citizenship. What is to be looked for in the personnel is the degree of training for skilfully discharging each duty, the extent to which the personnel is socially minded instead of being selfishly inclined; skilfully directed and permanently employed instead of being shifted every one or two years. Is it patronage that govern the employment of the personnel or fitness for the adequate and skilful discharge of duty, that weighs in all selection and retention of staff and employees?

MUNICIPAL EFFICIENCY.

This test will have to be extended to the type of councillors returned by the citizens, as well as the type of paid working force of the Municipality. The better the citizen, the better will be his choice, and faster will he be able to improve his city. Beyond the selection of councillors and the paid working force, the efficiency of the Municipality depends on the percentage and quality of citizens who take a sustained and enlightended interest in the welfare and continued improvement of the city; the number present and active at the weekly ward meetings of voters who are capable of taking a systematic interest in Municipal endeavour. The basis of the franchise would show whether the Municipality has a greater or smaller number of people disinherited from the rights of citizenship, taxed without being adequentely represented. The ratio the actual number of voters bear to the total number of major members of the community measures the efficiency of the basis of the franchise. Then out of the voters, the number who take sustained and enlightened interests measures the efficiency of franchised citizenship. It is a matter of regret that citizen enthusiasm is not enlisted, and that needs and problems are not placed before citizens to keep their minds exercised for public good. We need to wean people from their narrow domestic consciousness, or partial sectarian attitude, to a recognition of the locality bonds to join their efforts in promoting commonweal with the area they inhabit.

RESUME.

Such then are the six general tests of Municipal efficiency.

First. Has there been a comprehensive and careful survey of community needs?

Second. Has there been an adequate service programme based on ascertained needs and available resources?

Third. Have the best, easiest and quickest methods been discovered and developed and consistently employed for every item in the service programme?

Fourth. Have all the working sources and forces been duly classified and arranged and organised for the carrying out of the service programme?

Fifth. Is the personnel "specially trained socially minded, skilfully directed, and permanently employed to devise, supervise, and employ methods to execute the programme of services?"

Sixth. What percentage of total citizens has been selected, influenced, and trained to take enlightened and sustained interest in civic welfare?

LITERATURE ON THE POINT.

Councillors interested in knowing something further about these tests would find suggestive hints in Bruer's "The New City Government" published by Appleton Co., New York and London, a book which should be in every Municipal Library.

Apart from these general tests there are a dozen specific tests of Municipal efficiency which we shall enumerate and enunciate in our next.

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DR. PARANJPYE AND MINISTERS' SALARIES.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, is reported to have uttered on 23rd instant at Ahmedabad as follows:—

"Asked if it was not time for the Minister to lower their salary to set an example in the direction of lightening the top-heavy system of administration, he said that he had accepted a cut of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and that he could not accept any further cut as he would not bind his successors who might not be willing to serve at a still lower salary." (from "Bombay Chronicle")

This seems to be strange logic. I have heard of certain Ministers in other provinces who have accepted to do their duty drawing a much smaller sum from the public exchequer than a princely salary of Rs. 4,000 to 5,000. What would the successors of such Ministers say and do? Is the precedent in any way binding on them? And whence this solicitude for a few further successors to the post of Minister of Education—a post which in a way he is reseeking—instead of for children who go without Education? Does Dr. Paranjpye need to be reminded that "you be true to yourself" and leave the care and anxiety for events to follow to God. Or take the reverse case. Because, a certain College in the Presidency agrees to pay only Rs. 150 to its Principal or a Principal agrees to accept only Rs. 150 have all other Colleges to follow the same precedent or the Principal of other Colleges do not ask for a salary say from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL CHHAGANLAL.

80 Kandawadi, Bombay.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An Indian correspondent informs me that the old suggestion that re-vaccination be enforced by the Bombay Government has recently been revived by one of the leading English papers in India.

I would like to remind your readers and especially any who may be members of the Corporation that as long ago as 1908, and again in 1910, it was suggested by medical officials in Bombay that re-vaccination should be enforced. In 1912 the idea was again put forward and the question was submitted to a Committee of the Corporation. This Committee refused to approve of the idea and in July 1913 the Corporation by a large majority supported the conclusions of the Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was prominent among the opponents of compulsory re-vaccination. He pointed at that an advanced country like England had not adopted it and he spoke of the failure of re-vaccination to prevent smallpox in several of his friends and acquaintances. He also referred to the opposition that a proposal to re-vaccinate the women would encounter from the Mohamedans and Hindoos. Other prominent Indians who also refused to support the proposal for a compulsory re-vaccination law were Sir Dinsha Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Mr. Gandhi is opposed altogether to vaccination. These men have all carefully considered the matter and surely their opinion carries weight.

During discussions of the proposal in 1913 it was pointed out that the Goans who suffer most from smallpox are well vaccinated. They are also the most insanitary in their habits.

It is alleged that absenced of vaccination has caused smallpoz to break out in England. The test, however, is in the number of deaths registered from that disease and as in the whole of the first 8 months of this year only 2 deaths from smallpox have been recorded in the 40 million people who inhabit England and Wales, the effects of that disease are not very apparent. At least your local doctors believe that the disease said to be smallpox at Bloucester is really chickenpox. The patients have not been ill. Few have spent more than two days in bed and most of them have played tennis or cricket most of the time or walked about the grounds of the Isolation hospital and had a good holiday. It is on account of this extraordinary mild complaint that a panic is being worked up while diseases like measles, influenza and diptheria which have carried off 6,000 persons in England in the first half of this year are ignored.

The Bombay Corporation should wait and see what the English Parliament does before taking the action proposed by the pro-vaccinists and in the meantime should remember that Japan, in spite of compulsory re-vaccination and re-re-vaccination has had far more smallpox and much more fatal epidemics than has England without re-vaccination, and with very little primary vaccination.

The official figures from Iraq are important in this connection, namely, 287 cases of smallpox with 29 deaths in 1917 and 1918 among British and Indian soldiers who had been successfully re-vaccinated or vaccinated within the preceding three years.

Smallpox is a disease engendered by dirt within or without the body. It flourishes in insanitary and overcrowded districts among the ill-nourished, the intemperate, the very young, and the vicious. Vaccination is useless in preventing or mitigating it, and itself causes illness and sometimes death. The imposition of such a practice by penal methods was stigmatised by the late Alfred Russel Wallace as "a crime".—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT.

Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination
25, Dension House,
Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W. I.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

◆

LOCAL AUTHORITIES TOO LENIENT.

At the 36th annual conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association at Rhyl, Sir William Collins, in the course of his presidential address, said that the 800th anniversary of the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital coincided with the justification and vindication of our voluntary hospital system as a glorious heritage of our race and one which would not readily give place to any system of State, municipal, or bureaucratic control and maintenance such as was in some quarters very plausibly advocated. Turning to the questions of cancer and tuberculosis, Sir William said that the nature and treatment of these twin curses of humanity had been once again arresting the attention of the medical profession and the laity. A British Empire cancer campaign had been started and negotiations were proceeding between the new Imperial Cancer Research Fund and other institutes or organisations which had for years been engaged in searching for the elusive cause of this disease. It might perhaps be possible to escape the accusation of being a Little Englander if one ventured to doubt the wisdom of linking Imperialism with pathological research. The kingdom of science, like the republic of letters, knew no frontiers and respected no territorial limitations. Cancer had hitherto shown little disposition to yield to the sanitary reformer in the way in which so many other types of disease had surrendered. In regard to tuberculosis there was happily a pleasanter tale for the sanitary inspector to tell. At one time those who preached the modern gospel of pure air were in peril of being ostracised as heretics; but now the marvellous curative powers of sunlight, the inestimable value of unused air, the need for pure uncontaminated and unadulterated food, and, last but not least, slum clearance and the avoidance of overcrowding were more widely recognised than ever before as the chief factors not only in the fight against tubercle but also in the promotion of personal and public health generally.

Mr. John W. Graham (Manchester University) gave a lecture on smoke and noxious vapours, and said local governing bodies were too weak or too much under the manufacturers' influence to be effective guardians of clean air. There ought to be a compulsory partnership of local bodies for this purpose. The present Smoke Abatement Bill was not for efficiency. Little as he liked Whitehall, he believed they needed a body of skilled inspectors independent of local bodies and empowered to prosecute as well as able to advise. But with the present scrimping of all civilising expenditure that was the last thing the Ministry of Health would sanction.

TARIFF BOARD.

◆

EVIDENCE AGAINST PROTECTION.

The following is the concluding portion of the evidence of Mr. J. W. Medland before the Tariff Board:—

Mr. Ginwala: Can you give us instances where you could not get Government orders because home prices were easy?

A.—I have got no such instance to cite.

Mr. Ginwalla: What are your requirements and from where do you get your materials?—Our requirements are 900 tons a year, some of which we buy locally.

A.—We do not buy our materials from Tatas.

Mr. Ginwala: Are there any steel articles used by you which are not manufactured by Tatas?

A.—Trough plates. We want to exclude these plates when steel is protected. These plates are used for bridges. Except the steel used for tools and trough plates all other forms of steel can be had here.

Mr. Ginwala: One firm suggested that we should release steel as raw material from the tariff and put a higher duty on manufactured articles?—That is so.

Mr. Ginwala: This would make all manufactured articles dearer. Why should such articles which have not a chance in the near future of being made in this country be made dearer? (President: What Mr. Ginwala means is that this will protect nothing but benefit Government at the expense of the consumer).—I can't give an off-hand reply.

President: It is very difficult to answer this question by a firm which manufactures various sort of articles.

Mr. Ginwala: As regards labour, you are not at a disadvantage?—Indian labour has to be trained. Only supervision is needed. Except European supervision, all our labour is Indian.

Mr. Ginwala: What about your capital:—Our capital is Rs. 2½ lakhs. Out of seven shareholders there are three Indians. There is no Indian Director on our Board.

Mr. Ginwala: You want Government orders at your prices. Is it not in a way putting a tariff?—These are preferential orders.

Mr. Ginwala: Why, instead of asking for protection do you ask for Government orders. —If Government does not place orders with us how are we to go on?

BETTER FOR THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Kale.—In your opinion an increased duty should pass on to the customer.—It might partly be distributed to firms.

Mr. Kale.—You are of opinion that if by imposing a higher duty the price of steel is raised, it might be substituted by timber and other materials. But have you realised that the use of steel is becoming more extensive and that people would be able to pay more if the price is slightly raised?—If the price is too high people won't pay for it, and will use other materials wherever possible.

Mr. Kale: I think in the majority of cases people will not substitute timber for steel owing to its utiilty?—I have got no experience to answer this question.

Mr. Kale: The problem before Government and the Legislature is whether the basic industry should be protected, even if other subsidiary industries suffer:—We look at it from our point of view.

Mr. Kale: What are your grounds in saying that if protection is given to the steel industry it should be in the form of a bounty and not an increased rate of duty on raw materials?—It is better for the country and for the industry that cheaper articles should be purchased.

Mr. Kale: If India wants a steel industry will not the Government give it protection?—It seems by granting protection you are protecting something where there is no competition, Tatas being the only company in the field.

Mr. Kale: If this one firm succeeds others would also manufacture steel?—I can't say. We claim that raw materials should be made cheaper.

Mr Kale: Here is an industry in which twenty-two crores has been expended, while the capital of the subsidiary industries is only eight crores. Will it not be better to protect this industry and not the minor industries? Yours is a manipulating industry while the other is a basic industry. Is it not reasonable that the basic industry should be protected and the other industries compensated to the extent of their loss?—What we want is that our industry should not suffer if Government increases the duty. Let it place some orders with us at our prices.

To Mr. Mather, the witness said we use very few steel castings. We make shaftings from imported steel. We have not tried to get them from Tatas. We don't buy from Tatas because of their conditions in their prices and because there is no guarantee of supply. When we purchase locally we get Tatas steel and we use it for manufacturing our articles.

Enquiry was then adjourned.

"FACTORY LEGISLATION IN BARODA STATE."

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am quite surprised to read the correspondence which appears in your paper of the 27th instant, written by "Labour" under the above mentioned heading. In reply to his pertinent query, I beg to state that some of the textile mills are working for twelve hours, but not daily, as he insinuates. A few mills have reduced the working hours, though the Factory Act of the Baroda State allows them to work for thirteen hours.—I only pity this correspondent, when he ventures to write the second paragraph, without knowing the facts. He says.—"The Baroda State gives splendid facilities for industrial development in the shape of cheap loans, low income-tax and no excise duty." Sir,—This shows his ignorance. No excise duty! Let me assure you and your correspondent that all the mills (here) have to pay the excise duty, similar to that of the mills, situated in the British territory. Besides, these mills have to pay it two to three months earlier than the sister-mills of the British territory. Low Income tax! no doubt it is low, but I have come to know from a good authority that it is to be doubled shortly. The State has graciously given the concessions to the mills in Baroda for the import of goods by taking a lump sum from the mills for a certain period. Now a new tax, called "terminal tax" has been levied since 1921 on all the goods imported, for the last three years these mills are paying this tax and submitting the receipts and papers for the refund, as required by the State. But it is a pity that they have not been fortunate to get the refund yet though promised. It is true that the State gives *loan* to some of the mills in order that the industry may thrive well, but it is not cheap. I am told that the labour in the Baroda State is not so skilled, steady and competent as the labour of Bombay and Ahmedabad, and hence the out-turn, which these mills get, is poorer in quality as well as in quantity. I hope this letter will enlighten your correspondent "Labour" fully.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

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A STATE OF HAPPINESS

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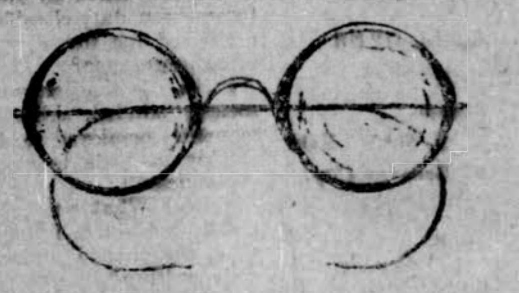

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